

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



May 9, 1923



IN A PRAIRIE PLUM ORCHARD

Photo by Jessop

May Household Number

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XVI.

May 9, 1923

No. 19

ADVERTISING RATES

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Our Ottawa Letter

Council of Agriculture's Resolution on Long-Term Farm Credits Presented to Agricultural Conditions Committee by Secretary Ward—More Evidence on Banking and Credit

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE House of Commons has been filling in the time with routine work awaiting the pleasure of Mr. Fielding with respect to the budget. The French and Italian trade treaties have gone through all their stages, and amendments to the Canada Temperance Act have also passed. The announcement has been made by Hon. G. P. Graham, on behalf of the government, that no further aid will be granted to the provinces for the building of highways, but the time for the making of such payments will be extended for two years in the case of those provinces that have not yet earned their full allotment.

For the Progressives the most important incident of the week was the introduction of E. N. Hopkins, the newly elected member for Moose Jaw, it being attended by quite a demonstration. More than ordinary importance attached to this by-election, for it has been looked on as an indication of the respective strength of the Progressives and Liberals in the prairie provinces. Mr. Hopkins has entered the House under favorable conditions, for his reputation as a man of high standing, and of unusually good judgment has preceded him. Hon. T. A. Crerar also dropped in for a few days.

Important Measures Expected

It is impossible to anticipate the contents of the budget, for Mr. Fielding keeps his secrets well. One guess is as good as another, but it is a reasonable conjecture that there will be some tariff changes. The attitude of the Progressives may be expressed in the sentiment "Blessed is he who expects little for he will not be disappointed." The French treaty alone will necessitate certain changes, but whether there will be worth-while reductions or not remains to be determined. When they do appear it probably will take a day or two to estimate correctly their value.

The Progressives are inclined to expect more in the form of concrete results from the McMaster committee than from anything else. It is probable that it will recommend the establishment of a system of federal farm credits, that it will make certain recommendations respecting the tariff of importance to the farmers and possibly other recommendations relating to the curbing of combines. So some of the most important measures of the session have probably yet to make their appearance. The remarks of Mr. Fielding the other day to the effect that he could see no good reason why the revision of the Bank Act should not be completed this session indicates as strongly as anything could do that it will not go over until next session. Several more amendments have been submitted, but few of very great interest to the public. There is a possibility that some features of The Merchants Bank affair may receive airing, some of the members taking the view that the public expects this. It was along this line that Mr. Coote recently spoke in committee.

Stabilizing the Dollar

The event of most importance was

the appearance of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, before the Banking and Commerce Committee. Being professor of economics in that distinguished institution, and a man of international reputation, his testimony on matters relating to banking, the monetary system and finance generally was much appreciated. On the whole the greater part of what he said was undoubtedly in the nature of a surprise, and is almost certain to have a marked influence on the discussion of banking policy in this country.

For the most part the professor's testimony was an exposition of his proposals for the stabilizing of the dollar, the lack of stability being, in his opinion, the cause of much of the trouble in business. The world, he says, has too variable a yardstick for measuring values, and it is this shortening and lengthening of it, as is to be seen in the rise and fall in the purchasing power of the dollar, that constitutes one of the biggest possible swindles. He would make a change in the gold content of the dollar so as to make it a real commodity standard.

Highly important as this may be, his testimony was of more immediate interest, because of the opinions he incidentally expressed on the functions of banks. He contends that great bankers generally, with the exception of Hon. Reginald McKenna, formerly chancellor of the exchequer in England, have too narrow a view of the function of a bank, contending that primarily it is for the purpose of lending money on good security. In Prof. Fisher's opinion it should be the function of a banking system to act as a bridge between the producer and consumer in which respect he runs counter to Sir Edmund Walker, who holds strongly to the narrower view.

Prof. Fisher maintains that the action of banks generally is responsible for inflation and deflation. Bankers, he said, denied this; but here again he quoted Reginald McKenna in this point. The trouble in the United States had been that after the armistice they had granted credit so freely that prices ran away, then when the peak was reached they went to the other extreme and curtailed credit too quickly. There was no doubt that the wrath of the western states over this had had its effect on the federal reserve bank policy. Respecting the functions of banks he said: "I believe that a good banking system should serve the community not only in supplying loans in a decent way, where anyone can get them who has the wherewithal, but also in preventing an upset in the merchant's calculations that come from inflation and deflation." This could be done through wiser fixing of the rate of discount.

Cause of Hard Times

Sir Edmund Walker had said that the real remedy for the trouble in the business world lay in economy and hard work. Asked what he thought of this remedy for hard times, Prof. Fisher said: "It is allright as far as it goes. But it is not the remedy. The whole source of hard times is the unstable dollar, inflation and deflation, the fact

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The Second Step

But good breeding alone will not increase the milk yield nor lower the cost of production.

The well bred calf represents possibilities which will be realized only if proper practices in feeding and management be followed.

The calf, the heifer, and then the cow, must be properly developed if the maximum results are to be obtained.

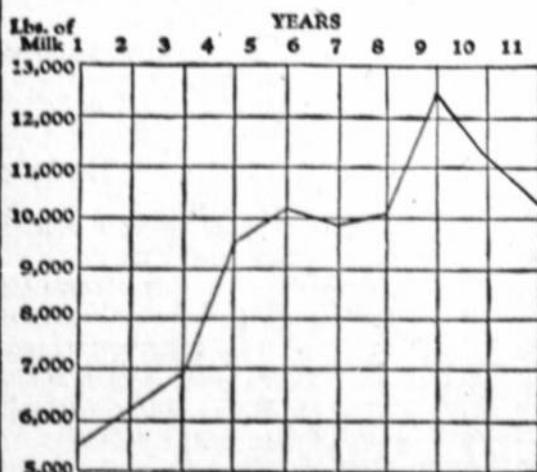
Cleanliness is one of the most important features in successful calf raising. Don't feed the calf from a dirty pail. Don't allow the manger and feed boxes to get dirty. Keep the stall clean, dry, and free from draughts. Don't overfeed. Feed regularly at the same time each day.

Keep the yearling heifer growing. Provide plenty of succulent feed.

A heifer's first lactation period has a great influence on the amount of milk she will give as a mature cow. During her first year as a producer she should be generously fed, she should be milked dry at each milking, and she should be milked for as long a period as possible in order to insure deep milking ability as a mature cow.

Many Canadian Cows Being Neglected

Unfortunately, many dairy cows in Canada are underfed and are indifferently looked after. During the winter months many of our cows are fed maintenance rations only. Such cows cannot



Note the increased milk production in ten years, from 5,438 lbs. of milk to 10,236 lbs. of milk. This farmer doubled his herd average.

be expected to drop vigorous calves not to do themselves justice at the pail.

The owners of such cows are operating on a losing basis.

Importance of Records

A pure bred sire may be placed at the head of the herd, the cows may be efficiently fed and cared for, but unless the production of each cow is weighed and recorded daily and the milk is tested frequently, poor producing females may go undetected, thus keeping down the herd average.

Note the chart shown below. It illustrates the upward trend in the average milk production of one herd where testing has been followed regularly for ten years and where the owner has made every effort to get rid of unprofitable cows, to select good sires and to feed such rations as have been found to be most suitable for milk production.

Cow testing is the only sure way of finding out whether money is being made or lost in dairying. It provides an accurate chart of the production of each cow. Culling out then becomes a simple process.

Increase the Average Production

The problem with which the Canadian dairyman is faced to-day is that of increasing his average production.

Our Canadian average is far too low. It should be doubled. The need for science and system in Canadian dairying is more evident than ever before.

The future holds limitless possibilities, but progress lies only where high average production is obtained.

The pure bred herd which has been built up on the basis of high average production rather than the striving after a few outstanding records for advertising purposes, is the best place to purchase breeding stock. The function of the Canadian Record of Performance is to supply prospective purchasers with information regarding the productive capacity behind animals offered for sale. Breeders and farmers who, from time to time, have to purchase a sire or a pure bred heifer for their herds, are recognizing this fact in an increasing degree each year, and the time is in sight when the production of all worth-while pure bred dairy cows will be officially recorded.

The owner of a grade herd, after securing a good bull well backed as to production, should make a practice of daily milk weighings and of eliminating from his herd at regular intervals the non-profitable producers. Write the Department for information and assistance in forming a Cow Testing Association. A great deal of valuable data on all phases of the dairy industry is at your free disposal. Write to

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA - CANADA

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture
Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister

that debts are interfered with, and people made bankrupt, and concerns lose their profits, and have to discharge workmen and then unemployment and dislocation of business. If you can get rid of deflation and inflation you get rid of "hard times."

Asked for his opinion on the Bevington scheme, Prof. Fisher said: "If it went to the extent of having really independent currencies in the different provinces I should deplore it; because I think it would lead to confusion and probably to inflation in some of those places. If it went no further than the localization of the function we have in the United States, where the twelve different reserve districts are more or less separate from each other, so that you may have a bank in more or less close contact with the needs of the particular district, whether it is industrial or farming, or whatever it may be, to adjust itself to the particular requirements, I think it might be advantageous. It is difficult for me in my ignorance of Canadian conditions, to give a categorical answer, but I certainly would fight shy of carrying localization very far."

Long-term Farm Loans

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in his statement of the case for long-term farm credits on behalf of that body, quoted the resolution recently adopted by it in favor of a comprehensive system of agricultural long-term credit, and that this should be brought forward during the present session. He said that farmers were paying higher interest charges than persons in other industries, this being true both for short and long-term loans. In the West the rate on mortgage loans was 8 per cent., and many were paying 9 on a five-year contract. It was out of the question for western farmers to pay 9 per cent. interest. The Council of Agriculture was of the opinion that in order to put agriculture on its feet it was necessary to provide a long-term loan system, providing for repayment on the amortization plan with resources sufficient to meet reasonable demands. It was noted that most other countries, in which agriculture was of importance, had such a system.

With the passing of the free lands a new situation confronted the settler in the West. Either he had to put up the money for the purchase of land, or get it on a system of long-term payments. This fact was recognized by the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its system of sale on long-term payments, and by the Canada Colonization Association with its plan of payments over a period of 32 years. "In my opinion," said Mr. Ward, "unless long-term credit facilities for farmers are provided there is danger that the western provinces will become to a large extent a country of tenant farmers, and as a matter of fact farm tenantry is growing in that country at the present time." The mortgage companies to a considerable extent were becoming landlords. Mr. Ward said that he had no cut-and-dried scheme to present, but one under the Dominion government, distinct from the banking system was suggested. It was necessary that the Dominion act in this matter, for the provinces were handicapped in the securing of funds for this purpose. The opinion was expressed that it would be worth the government's while to borrow money at 5 per cent. or thereabouts and lend it to the farmers at 6 per cent.

Stated briefly, the situation was this: "What we want is that the credit of the Dominion shall be utilized to enable our people to get their money at a reasonable interest rate."

A. N. McLean, a retail merchant of St. John, N.B., who had had 13 years experience as a banker in this country, having gone up to the position of inspector, told the McMaster committee that in his opinion there was among farmers a barren area of credit that ought to be filled. He did not think that institutions that depended on deposits for their resources could afford to tie-up their moneys in long-term loans, and thought that the funds should be provided through the sale of long-term bonds.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 9, 1923

Gardiner Denies Statement

In discussing the extraordinary attitude of the Saskatchewan government in the Moose Jaw federal by-election, The Guide, in the issue of April 18, made the following statement:

Premier Dunning was absent from the province and took no part in the campaign. The Guide is credibly informed, however, that Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of highways in the Saskatchewan government, in a public address during the campaign made a statement to the effect that at a meeting of the cabinet it had been decided that it was time for a showdown with the farmers' political movement, and that the Moose Jaw by-election afforded the opportunity. If this reported statement is correct, the presence of five cabinet ministers and five non-resident Liberal members of the legislature in the Moose Jaw by-election is easily understood and was a deliberate act of the government to deal a body blow at the Progressive movement. Whether or not Mr. Gardiner made the statement, the presence of such a large contingent from the Saskatchewan government indicates that the provincial Liberal party has declared open warfare upon the Progressive movement and has deliberately determined to ally itself with the fortunes of the federal Liberal party.

In connection with the above statement The Guide has received the following letter from Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister in the Saskatchewan government, who was referred to in the article mentioned.

Regina, April 25 1923.

The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

On my return from the East my attention was called to an editorial appearing in your Grain Growers' Guide, of April 18, in which it is stated:

"The Guide is credibly informed, however, that Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of highways in the Saskatchewan government, in a public address during the campaign made a statement to the effect that at a meeting of the cabinet it had been decided that it was time for a showdown with the farmers' political movement, and that the Moose Jaw by-election afforded the opportunity."

I wish to state that in no public address nor at no other time did I make the statement which is attributed to me, and I trust that you will correct the impression which the editorial in question has left.

Yours truly,

James G. Gardiner.

The Guide is not accustomed to make important statements without possessing reasonably good authority upon which to base them. The authority upon which we attributed the above remarks to Mr. Gardiner was R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, Man., and A. J. Lewis, M.P. for Swift Current, Sask., both of whom took part in the Moose Jaw by-election and were present at meetings where Mr. Gardiner spoke. Mr. Hoey has given The Guide the following letter covering a part of the remarks which he heard Mr. Gardiner make:

The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

You may be interested in a statement made by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Saskatchewan government, speaking on behalf of Mr. Knowles, the Liberal candidate in the recent Moose Jaw by-election at Keeler, Sask., on Monday, April 2.

Mr. Gardiner, in defining the attitude of the provincial government in the by-election, made this explanation to the audience:

"We had a conference with Premier Dunning, with respect to this matter, and it was only after consultation with him and acting on his advice that I decided to take part in this campaign."

These are, I am convinced, Mr. Gardiner's exact words. There seemed to be no desire whatever on his part to conceal from the people anything that would indicate that the provincial government was not enthusiastically behind Knowles.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey.

The Guide sent a telegram to Mr. Lewis at Ottawa, asking his confirmation of remarks made by Mr. Gardiner at any meeting which Mr. Lewis attended. Mr. Lewis' telegram in reply reads as follows:

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gardiner at Rutherford schoolhouse says: "I am here with the approval of the provincial cabinet. We held a meeting and I throw down gauntlet to the Progressives and make Moose Jaw fighting ground."

(Signed), A. J. Lewis.

In the light of these statements by Mr. Hoey and Mr. Lewis, both responsible members of the House of Commons, we believe that our readers will agree that The Guide was "credibly informed" that Mr. Gardiner made the statements which were attributed to him. It may be that Mr. Gardiner's memory does not serve him very well in this matter, and that in the enthusiasm of the campaign and in the expectation that it would result in a great Liberal victory, he went farther than cool and considered judgment would have warranted. The weight of evidence certainly is to the effect that Mr. Gardiner actually made substantially the statement which was attributed to him in The Guide. There yet remains to be given to the public an explanation of the attitude of the Saskatchewan government in declaring war on the Progressive movement in Saskatchewan.

The Liquor Referendum

The bill providing for a referendum on the bill of the Moderation League, providing for government sale and control of liquor for beverage purposes passed its third reading in the Manitoba legislature last week, and the stage is now all set for the vote on June 22. Only the proposed measure of the Moderation League will be before the electorate on that date; the proposals of the petitioners for light wine and beer will come before the people at a later date.

The Moderation League is putting up a big fight for its bill, and if it is making one-half the effort in the country that it is in the cities, the friends of prohibition will make a huge mistake if they lean heavily on past opinion in combatting the propaganda of the League. The arguments of the protagonists of the League bill are for the most part so trivial as to be an insult to the intelligence of the electorate. The chief speaker for the League has discovered in prohibition the cause not only of all the troubles that afflict the people of Manitoba today, but of all the troubles that exist in every nation or community that has adopted prohibition. He ventures the opinion that because Mohammedans are forbidden to use intoxicating liquors the Turks got even by massacring the Armenians; if the Germans had been prohibitionists he would doubtless have debited prohibition with the Great War. Apparently he believes that if Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had never passed prohibition laws the price of wheat would have remained above \$2.00, freight rates would have come down on their own accord, taxes would be lighter, and everybody would be prosperous and happy because they could get drunk just when they felt that way.

Then there is the argument from personal liberty; the opponents of prohibition assert very strongly that man has a natural and inalienable right to drink just exactly what he likes. There was a time when man had also the right to do as he liked, but that was before he became a member of an organized community. The advance of civilization may be tested by the measure of restriction upon individual action for the benefit of the com-

munity. Restriction of individual liberty may mean greater liberty for the achievement of higher social life, and it is the will of the community which decides what is necessary to reach a higher social life. Prohibitionists claim that prohibition makes it possible to improve the life of the community and it is no reply to that argument to say that it interferes with the liberty of the individual. It must be shown that the claim that prohibition makes for better life is erroneous, not merely that it interferes with personal liberty. Personal liberty is interfered with in innumerable ways in society because it has been found necessary in the interests of society as a whole to have such interferences, even the anti-prohibitionists would find life intolerable today without those interferences. Prohibitionists propose one more interference and they propose it on the ground of general public welfare. That Manitoba as a whole has benefited by prohibition can scarcely be doubted, and because of that fact, because the advantages of prohibition can easily be realised by any observant person, the bill of the Moderation League should be killed by a majority so large as to convince the most confirmed anti-prohibitionist that Manitoba will never again be "wet."

Grain Trade Enquiry

On the motion of John Millar, Progressive member for Qu'Appelle, the House of Commons on February 15 adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the conditions under which Canada and particularly Western Canada markets its grain are matters on which the prosperity of all Canada in large measure depends; and,

Whereas, there is a widespread and insistent demand in all the principal grain producing provinces of Canada for an improved system of marketing said grain; and,

Whereas, there is at present a great diversity of opinion concerning the weakness and abuse of our present system, and also as to what system if adopted would prove most satisfactory for the future.

Therefore be it resolved:

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that this government should create a commission for the purpose of making enquiry into the grain trade whose findings might serve as a basis for improvement of present legislation relative thereto or for the creation in the immediate future of some permanent solution of the grain marketing problem.

At the request of a member from New Brunswick the marketing of potatoes was included in the scope of the enquiry.

The government announced last week the personnel of the royal commission appointed under the terms of this resolution. Mr. Justice Turgeon, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan and ex-attorney-general of that province, is chairman, the other members of the commission being: Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture; Dr. McGibbon, professor of economics in the University of Alberta; and James Guthrie Scott, of Quebec, who appears to be a student of transportation questions.

The members of the commission may not be intimately acquainted with the technology of the grain trade, but the western members at least are familiar with the economic questions involved, and it may confidently be assumed that they set out with the confidence of the western grain growers. As a member of the Saskatchewan government, Mr. Turgeon has handled many questions concerning the marketing of grain, and Dean Rutherford and Professor McGibbon are in close touch with western conditions and the feeling of the grain growers.

The appointment of the commission is the

signal for the associations of the three prairie provinces and the farmers themselves to get busy and prepare material for presentation to the commission. It needs to be emphasized that mere assertions will carry no weight in such enquiry; to express dissatisfaction with existing methods may ease feelings, but it needs to be backed up with adequate and reliable data and indicate either weakness in or abuse of the present system to be of practical value to the commission. The commission has not only to be convinced of faults in the present system but that the faults are of a kind that can be corrected by legislation or that make necessary a new system. That, at least, is the meaning of the resolution adopted by the House, and it is up to the farmers and their organizations to place before the commission material that will enable the commission to adequately carry out its purpose.

The marketing of wheat is certainly the foremost question in the minds of the western farmers today, and the commission may be expected to examine the co-operative and pooling schemes that are being tried in the United States, Australia and elsewhere. Reliable evidence on these schemes is much needed and especially in view of that "diversity of opinion" on the subject of marketing referred to in the resolution. This investigation, according to the terms of the resolution, should be wide enough and thorough enough to make it the most valuable of its kind and those who are by far the most vitally concerned, the actual growers of the wheat, should make every effort to enable the commission to get the fullest possible helpful information from the actual experience of the wheat growers upon which to base its findings and recommendations.

The Ontario Election

Much interest will centre around the result of the provincial election in Ontario, which Premier Drury announces will be held in the

latter part of June. It was in the election held on October 20, 1919, in Ontario, that the organized farmers first seriously challenged the regime of the old political parties in Canada. On November 14, when Premier Drury and his government assumed office as a Farmer-Labor government, it was the first occasion upon which a Farmer government took over the reins of power in any province in Canada. The Ontario election was the first of a series of political successes of the organized farmers, both provincially and federally.

The ensuing election will see three main parties in Ontario seeking the confidence of the electors, namely, the Farmers, Liberals and Conservatives, while there will also be a number of Labor candidates in the field. While there may be some difficulty in classifying a few of the members in the legislature the apparent standing of the parties in the House at the present time is as follows:

Farmers	44
Labor	10
Independent	1
Liberal	28
Conservative	27
Vacant	1
Total.....	111

Three bills introduced by Premier Drury to provide for redistribution, proportional representation in the urban constituencies and the alternative vote in single-member constituencies were withdrawn owing to the opposition put up largely by the Conservative party. Had these bills been carried the farmer membership would undoubtedly have been reduced owing to the decrease in rural population and increase in urban, but proportional representation would have given an opportunity for Drury government supporters to elect a number of urban members, which is more difficult under a single-member constituency system. The alternative vote would have clarified the situation in single-member constituencies and prevented the election of

minority candidates, and the defeat of this bill may give an advantage to any one of the three major parties.

Personally, Premier Drury stands as high in public favor in Ontario as any Premier who ever held office in that province, and could the vote be taken on the Premier alone, undoubtedly he would come back with an enormous majority. Elections, however, are not run on such issues. The real fight in the province is between the Drury government and the Conservative party, although it is expected the Liberals will at least hold their own, while the general opinion seems to be that Labor will sustain some loss. It is not possible for the farmers to have a clear majority in the House, as there are not sufficient rural constituencies in which to elect the required number. The prospect at the present moment seems to be that Premier Drury and his supporters will constitute the largest group in the House after the election, although, as Sir John A. Macdonald once truthfully said, "an election is like a horse race, and you only know the result when it is finished." It is a certainty that the election will be one of the most hotly contested ever held in Canada, and the result may have considerable effect in some other provinces as well as in the federal field.

The Drury government will be handicapped in its lack of newspaper support and in the lack of necessary election expenses due to prevailing conditions among the farmers of Ontario, while the Conservatives and Liberals will have ample newspaper support, and it is reported that they will not be lacking in campaign funds. By and large Mr. Drury has given Ontario the kind of government that will compare favorably with any that Ontario has had since Confederation. But good government does not always decide an election. Many other factors enter into it, and during the next six weeks the people of Ontario will decide the political complexion of their government for the future.



Whose Will the Harvest Be?



The poultry lover finds pleasure in working with her flock in the spring.

Manitoba's Coming Liquor Vote

A Review of the Moderation League's Proposed Legislation---Contrasts and Experiences in Liquor Control---By Amy J. Roe

IT might be asked, "What's in a name?"

As a matter of fact names as well as phrases carry a great deal of weight with the average man and woman. Slogans have been known to win political campaigns.

The founders of the Moderation League are deserving of congratulation in their foresight in the naming of their association. Moderation has a pleasant sound to the ears these days. It is also useful in lulling public interest into a soothing sense of security. There will always be those who will blindly pin their faith to names and phrases and who will not take the trouble to examine the working machinery and the propelling motives of a public organization once it has got a fairly respectable start.

The name was all right but how far their officers and legal advisors have travelled from the spirit of the name of the organization, can be readily seen by a close scrutiny of the legislation they are seeking to introduce in Manitoba.

Manitoba is to have two separate votes on two separate days on the liquor question. On June 22 a referendum will be taken on the proposed Moderation League Bill. On July 11, a second referendum will be taken on the proposals of the Beer and Wine League. More can be said at a later date on the latter but for the present it is important that we know something of the proposed legislation of the Moderation League that presumes to set up government sale of liquor for beverage purposes.

The Variety of "Control" Offered

Government sale has its advocates among those who deprecate the prevalence of bootlegging and privately-run stills. Here again the foresight of the Moderation League came into play and they tacked the attractive name "Government Control and Sale" on to their bill. Sale is certainly provided, but government control exists in name only, as will be seen on a close examination of the bill. The use of that phrase, however, is depended on to catch the fancy of those who are tired of conditions as they are and who are of the opinion that if the government, under strict regulations, took upon itself the task of supplying liquor to thirsty throats, that seem bound to have it at any price, with or without legal right to it, that things would be better. Government control to these people sounds good. It sounds reliable. But there is a world of difference in the meaning that various individuals put into that phrase. For the coming vote in Manitoba "government control and

sale" is not what we individually may think it ought to be, but what the Moderation League has chosen that it shall mean. That is the particular brand of "control and sale" the people of Manitoba will either bring in or vote out on June 22.

The stage is all set for the attempt of the liquor trade to re-establish itself in Canada. Manitoba is the scene of the first act. What happens in Manitoba will have a strong influence with Alberta, which is to take a somewhat similar vote in November. Although Saskatchewan has decided not to take a vote on the liquor question this year, what Alberta and Manitoba do will have a strong influence with it. Saskatchewan could hardly hope to have successful enforcement of her liquor laws if they differ very widely from those of her two sister provinces. What the three western prairie provinces do in this matter will be heralded either as a great triumph for prohibition or the failure of a sentiment that was merely a result of the abnormal conditions of war years. Manitoba's vote, then, is of peculiar significance.

How Manitoba Has Voted

A study of the temperance vote in Manitoba shows the steady growth of prohibition sentiment and success of the legislation already, on our statute books.

In 1913 the bars were running long hours. In the four cities of the province there were 6,540 convictions for drunkenness. In 1914 the hours of sale of liquor were reduced. This resulted in 17 per cent. reduction in drunkenness. In 1915, Portage la Prairie adopted local option, and there was a marked decrease in the convictions for drunkenness. In 1916, on March 13, the citizens of Manitoba declared in favor of the Manitoba Temperance Act by a majority of 23,982 votes, and on June 1, this act came into force. But the Manitoba Temperance Act prohibited only such transactions in liquor as took place wholly within the province. Importation of liquor continued. Drunkenness in 1916 was cut by nearly a third. In 1917, citizens of Manitoba joined with those of other provinces in a campaign against unrestricted shipment of liquor between provinces. In December of that year the Union Government announced an order-in-council prohibiting interprovincial shipment of liquor as a war

measure. In April, 1918, the order-in-council against interprovincial shipment came into force.

In 1919 an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act was passed providing that where a temperance act is in force a referendum may be taken on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor for any purpose except that permitted by the provincial act. In the early months of 1920 the order-in-council, which had come into effect in 1918, lapsed and interprovincial shipments of liquor increased. In October of that year the people of Manitoba voted in favor of prohibiting importation. On February 1, 1921, the federal law prohibiting importation came into force.

Figures state facts briefly. The efficiency of the prohibition laws can be judged by looking at the Dominion Statistics given in the Canada Year Book as to the number of convictions for drunkenness in the province of Manitoba for the years from 1913 to 1921. They are as follows:

1913	7,493
1914	6,193
1915	4,154
1916	3,114
1917	1,085
1918	1,123
1919	1,570
1920	2,330
1921	1,429

Comparing 1921 with 1913 the reduction in drunkenness is 80 per cent. This with an increase of population of 32 per cent.

That shows Manitoba to be "getting somewhere" with prohibition legislation. The laws haven't been such ridiculous failures that Moderation Leaguers would have us believe. True we haven't stamped out drinking but it is on a steady decline. We have had laws on our statute books for many years against burglary, forgery, theft and murder; we haven't stamped these offences out, but we are holding them in check. That we have not stamped them out is no good reason for saying these laws are failures and should be torn from the statute books. We need to give the present liquor legislation, which has been built up at a great cost of thought, time and money, a decent chance before we remove it and put in its place a piece of legislation that holds dangerous possibilities.

The Moderation League Bill

The bill is entitled, An Act to Provide

for Government Control and Sale of Liquors. It proposes to bring back sale of liquor for beverage purposes, which we got rid of in 1916. It provides for a commission of three to administer the act. The commission is left with very wide powers to decide how many stores will operate, where they shall be, the hours of sale and the quantities of liquor that will be sold on permit. We have had too many instances of commissions in Canada given strong powers and who are not responsive to public opinion to look with favorable eye upon this provision. A commission without proper governmental control is a dangerous instrument. A friend with an active imagination suggests that the commission might be so "dry" in sentiment that it would limit the number of stores to one, place that one store 250 miles north of The Pas, have the store open one minute a day. Then on the other hand most of us can imagine the possibility of a commission with a vastly different sentiment.

The commission may restrict or they may expand. There is no policy laid down in the act for the commission to follow.

The bill permits brewers, as well as government vendors, to sell and deliver beer both from breweries and other places to be arranged—this is sale outside of government control. Breweries are allowed to make deliveries directly to the residence of a person who holds a permit. Residence may be either temporary or permanent. This throws the doors wide open and allows the private drinking club to come into being and for drinkers to use hotel rooms as their temporary "residence."

The bill allows a person who lives outside the limits of a city or town in which a government liquor store is situated and where there is no convenient facilities for delivery to his permanent residence, to receive delivery of liquor in person from the store. Any number of persons might come into the city of Winnipeg, we shall say, give their permanent address at some inconvenient place for delivery and walk out of the store with the liquor in their pockets. Hundreds of people might thus be walking about the streets of the city and in the public buildings—having liquor and having it legally. Under these conditions how could the police possibly hope to recognize and arrest those who might be carrying it illegally?

The bill does not control the permit system. There is no requirement to produce permit at breweries, no endorsing of purchases on the permit, no plan of checking identification of holders and no limit to the number of single

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. His homestead is in the middle of a large ranch owned by Canby, who employs every known means to make Wallie's life unendurable. Wallie has enough sand to prevail against Canby, but he makes a total failure of farming because of his own lack of experience. Helene Spenceley lives in the neighborhood, but Wallie rarely sees her, and then only when she is flying past in the automobile of Canby, who is paying court to her. Wallie works as a ranch hand after poverty compels him to leave the homestead, and the gentle-mannered greenhorn in time becomes a hard rider and a shack-town tough. He disgraces himself before Helene in the course of a drinking bout in town. Dejectedly riding out to the old homestead he comes across Canby floundering on horseback in a deep creek. The footing is treacherous, and the horse is falling under the terrible punishment Canby is inflicting, when Wallie lassoes his old enemy from the high bank and rescues him, but only after he has promised a sum of money to make good the wrongs inflicted upon him in the homestead days.

CHAPTER XVI

Counting Their Chickens

THE "Happy Family" of The Colonial had decided to make up a congenial party and spend the remainder of the summer at the Lolabama Ranch in Wyoming. They were expected on the morrow, everything was in readiness for their coming, and, after supper, down by the corrals Wallie and Pinkey sat on their heels estimating their probable profits.

Pinkey's forehead was furrowed like a corrugated roof with the mental effort as he figured in the dust with a pointed stick while Wallie's face wore a look of absorption as he watched the progress, although he was already as familiar with it as with his multiplication tables.

"Ten head of dudes at \$100 a month is a \$1,000," said Pinkey. "And 12 months in the year times a \$1,000 is \$12,000. And, say—"

Wallie interrupted:

"But I've told you a dozen times they all go South in the winter. The most we can count on is two months now and perhaps more next summer."

Pinkey replied confidently:

"You can't figger out ahead what a dude is goin' to do any more than a calf or a sheep. If we treat 'em right and they get stuck on the country they're liable to winter here instead of Florida. Now, if we could winter—say—ten head of dudes at \$150 a month for seven months, that would be \$10,500. The trip through the Yellowstone Park and Jackson Hole Country is goin' to be a big item. Ten head of dudes—say—at \$5.00 a day for—say—15 days is—"

"But you never deduct expenses, Pinkey. It isn't all profit. There's the interest on the investment, interest on the money we borrowed, groceries, the cook's wages, and we'll need helpers through the Yellowstone."

"You're gettin' an awful habit of lookin' on the black side of things," said Pinkey, crossly.

"If we can pay expenses and have

a \$1,000 clear the first year, I'll be satisfied."

"We shore got a good dud in' outfit! But it's nothing to what we will have—watch our smoke! The day'll come when we'll see this country, as you might say, lousy with dudes! So fur as the eye can reach—dudes! Nothin' but dudes!" He illustrated with a gesture so wide and vigorous that if it had not been for his high heels hooked over a pole he would have lost his balance.

"Yes," Wallie agreed, complacently, "at least we've got a start. And it seems like a good sign, the luck we've had in picking things up cheap."

Instinctively they both looked at the old-fashioned, four-horsestage-coach that they had found scrapped behind the blacksmith shop in Prouty and bought for so little that they had quaked in their boots lest the blacksmith change his mind before they could get it home. But their fears were groundless, since the blacksmith was uneasy from the same cause.

They had had it repaired and painted red, with yellow wheels that flashed in the sun. And now, there it stood—the last word in picturesque discomfort for which dudes were presumed to yearn! They regarded it as their most valuable possession, since, at \$10.00 a trip, it would quickly pay for itself and thereafter yield a large return upon a small investment.

Neither of them could look at it without pride, and Pinkey chortled for the hundredth time:

"It shore was a great streak of luck when we got that coach!"

Wallie agreed that it was, and added: "Everything's been going so well that I'm half scared. Look at that hotel range we got second-hand—as good as new; and the way we stumbled on to a first-class cook; and my friends coming out—it seems almost too good to be true."

He drew a sigh which came from such contentment as he had not known since he came to the State, for it seemed as if he were over the hard part of the road and on the way to see a few of his hopes realized.

With the money he had collected from Canby he had formed a partnership with Pinkey whereby the latter was to furnish the experience and his services as against his, Wallie's, capital.

Once more the future looked roseate; but perhaps the real source of his happiness lay in the fact that he had seen Helene Spenceley in Prouty a good bit of late and she had treated him with a consideration which had been conspicuously lacking heretofore.

If he made a success she must take him seriously and—anyway, his train of thought led him to enquire:

"Don't you ever think about getting married, Pink?"

His partner regarded him in astonishment.

"Now wouldn't I look comical tied

to one of them quails I see runnin' around Prouty!"

"But," Wallie persisted, "some nice girl—"

"Aw-w— I'd rather have a good saddle-horse. I had a pal that tried it onet, and when I seen him, I says: 'How is it, Jess?' He says, 'Well, the first year is the worst, and after that it's worse and worse.' No, sir! Little Pinkey knows when he is well off."

It was obvious that his partner's mood did not fit in with his own. The new moon rose and the crickets chirped as the two sat in silence on the fence and smoked.

"It's a wonderful night!" Wallie said, finally, in a hushed voice.

"It's plumb peaceful," Pinkey agreed. "I feel like I do when I'm gittin' drunk."

Wallie suggested curtly:

"Let's go to bed." He had regretted his partner's lack of sentiment more than once.

"Time to git into the feathers if we make an early start," Pinkey unhooked his heels. "Might have a little trouble hitchin' up. The two brones I aim to put on the wheel has never been drove."

CHAPTER XVII

The Millionaires

Pinkey was not one to keep his left hand from knowing what his right hand is doing, so the report had been widely circulated that "a bunch of millionaires" were to be the first guests at the new Lolabama Dude Ranch. In consequence of which, aside from the fact that the horses ran across a sidewalk and knocked over a widow's picket-fence, the advent of Pinkey and Wallie in Prouty caused no little excitement, since it was deduced that the party would arrive on the afternoon train.

If to look at one millionaire is a pleasure and a privilege for folk who are kept scratching to make ends meet, the citizens of Prouty might well be excused for leaving their occupations and turning out en masse to see a "bunch." The desire to know how a person might look who could write his check in six or more figures, and get it cashed, explained the appearance of the male contingent on the station platform waiting for the train to come in, while the expectation of a view of the latest styles accounted for their wives.

"Do you suppose we'll have much trouble when the train pulls in?" Wallie asked in an undertone.

"I don't look for it," said Pinkey. "They might snort a little, and jump, when the engine comes, but they'll git used to it. That twenty-mile drive this mornin' took off the wire-aidge some."

Pinkey's premises seemed to be correct, for the four stood with hanging heads and sleepy-eyed while everyone watched the horizon for the smoke which would herald the coming of the train.

"Your y-ears is full of sand and it looks like you woulda shaved or had your whiskers drove in and clinched." Pinkey eyed Wallie critically as they waited together on the seat.

"Looks as if you would have had your teeth fixed," Wallie retorted. "It's been nearly a year since that horse kicked them out."

"What would I go wastin' money like that for?" Pinkey demanded. "They're front ones—I don't need 'em to eat."

"You'd look better," Wallie argued. "What do I care how I look! I aim to do what's right by these dudes: I'll saddle fer 'em, and I'll answer questions, and show 'em the sights, but I don't need teeth to do that."

Pinkey was obstinate on some points, so Wallie knew it was useless to persist; nevertheless, the absence of so many of his friend's teeth troubled him more than a little, for the effect was startling when he smiled, and Pinkey was no matinee idol at his best.

"There she comes!"

As one, the spectators on the platform stretched their necks to catch the first glimpse of the train bearing its precious cargo of millionaires.

As the mixed train backed up to the station from the Y, it was seen that the party was on the back platform of the one passenger coach, ready to get off. The engine stopped so suddenly that the cars bumped and the party on the rear platform were thrown violently into each other's arms.

The expression on old Mr. Penrose's face was so fiendish as Mrs. C. D. Budlong toppled backward and stood on his bunions that Wallie forgot the graceful speech of welcome he had framed. Mr. Penrose had travelled all the way in one felt slipper and now, as the lady inadvertently ground her heel into the tender spot, Mr. Penrose looked as he felt—murderous.

"Get off my foot!" he shouted.

Mrs. Budlong obeyed by stepping on his other foot.

Mr. Appel, who had lurched over the railing, observed sarcastically:

"They ought to put that engineer on a stock train."

The party did not immediately recognize Wallie in his western clothes, but when they did they waved grimy hands at him and cried delightedly:

"Here we are, Wallie!"

Wallie made no reply to this self-evident fact and, indeed, he could not, for he was too aghast at the shabby appearance of his wealthy friends to think of any that was appropriate. They looked as if they had ransacked their attics for clothes in which to make the trip.

The best Wallie could immediately manage was a limp handshake and a sickly grin as the coal baron and street-railway magnate, Mr. Henry Appel, stepped off in a suit of which he had undoubtedly been defrauding his janitor for some years.

Mr. Stott was in clothes which bore mute testimony to the fact that he led a sedentary life. Mr. Stott was a

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JAKE—

He Gives an Opinion on a Problem in the Exact Science



Place of Play in the Country

Is play a waste of time? Would the energy thus used be better employed in sawing wood or hoeing potatoes? Only a few weeks ago, while waiting for a belated train, I listened in around the stove on an argument in which a farmer was railing at the time and money spent on sport and at the corrupting influences of professional sport. His chief opponent was an old pioneer farmer who defended clean sport, and told of the good old days when work and play were mingled in the lives of the people. "In those days," he said, "we had lots of hard work to do, but we took time to be sociable, and neighbors were real neighbors with a capital N."

The truth is that both of them were right, but neither went back far enough to recognize the fundamental significance of play. The old theory of play is known as the surplus energy theory, which held that play acts like a safety valve on an engine; when the engine is not working the steam accumulates, and if it does not "blow off" it will "blow up." This is not the true explanation of play. Surplus energy requires only that something be done, but it does not demand play nor does it explain the forms that play assumes in man and animals. Why does not the boy with surplus energy go and saw wood? Why does not the girl sweep the floor or wash the dishes? When we watch the average child or growing boy play one of the more active games, we see an intensity of effort, but also a great expression of joy. Watch the girl skip and hop, watch the old man ply his broom on the curling ice, watch the kitten, the pup, the calf or the colt, and you will find it impossible to explain their activities on the surplus energy theory. The horse in the harness may jog along with drooping head, but pull the harness off at the pasture gate and both head and heels go up with joyous fling. Surplus energy is not the cause of play, it may be a favorable condition.

Play in man and animals is an instinct that has served and does serve the purpose of education. By play we learn the business of life. The animal does not play because it is young, but has a period of infancy in order that it may play. Play appears in animals at the point where training is necessary in order that the young may pursue the activities of the adult and it serves to give this training. If the kitten did not practice in chasing the flying leaf or the rolling ball, the cat would not be able to catch the flying bird or the running mouse. In no other way so well as in play can the business of life be taught. It is a well-known fact that the normal boy will run faster in playing tag or in baseball than he will on an errand, and that he can and will expend more energy in a day's play than he will in a day's work; to play and to play alone his whole physical, emotional, intellectual and social nature responds. In play he learns to form rapid judgments, to co-ordinate hand and eye, to act instantaneously, or, in short, through play he learns to make the full use of body and mind.

The Moral Significance of Play

Play has a special moral significance in childhood and in the development of the future citizen. Play exerts a greater influence than books. The importance of team work and co-operation is learned on the football field better than in books. On the starting line waiting for the gun that sends him on a race, the boy gains self-control; in that race he has a lesson in courage and perseverance that makes a lasting impression on his character. Fair-play in games makes for honesty in business and politics. We respect and admire a good loser and a good winner. The essence of good sport, obedience to rules, ability to be a modest winner and a cheerful loser is also the essence of

The Significance of Play---What Organized Community Effort May Accomplish---By R. W. Murchie

self-government, good service and moral growth. While play is an instinct, that instinct may be suppressed, but if we are to have good citizens the play spirit of our young folks must be developed before the character becomes set. The best authorities assert that much of the immorality and crime of our cities is directly due to lack of resourcefulness in the use of leisure time, and we have learned that if the play spirit be not led in the right direction, we must multiply our juvenile courts, our probation officers and our reformatories, but in cities where playgrounds have been established and where healthy recreation has been organized and supervised, statistics show a falling off in juvenile crime. This is simply saying that juvenile crime is the play spirit gone wrong.

Not only in the city, but also in the country, do we find the need for organized recreation to complete the development of our growing citizens. Henry Curtis, in *Play and Recreation*, says: "Life is over-serious and materialistic and the country must come to appreciate spiritual ideals and the value of play. Whenever life is dull and unattractive to the boys and girls there must be infused into it the spirit of adventure and romance." With the development of our rural life, the introduction of machinery and the cultivation of more extensive acres, we have lost a good deal of the old neighborly spirit, and some definite organized effort must be made, both in summer and winter, to provide for the development of the recreational side of life.

Rural recreation differs from city recreation just because rural work differs from city work. One cannot, for instance, imagine a farmer trudging over his fields after a golf ball. Rural recreation must be such as will develop the social instinct and the community spirit, therefore team play and group games are very important both for young and old, in order that they may learn to play together, to think together and to work together. In the rural districts there is no difficulty in finding room to play, nor is there much difficulty in finding materials, the greatest difficulty is

in providing competent leaders and directors.

Recreation in Early Days

When the pioneers were building this western country there was much romance mingled with the hard labor; a new barn meant a "bee," a new home meant a "house-warming." The church service and the school meetings had a great social significance, and in many communities the red-letter day of the year was the picnic.

Many of the old timers south of the Souris River will remember the Riverside picnic, which was held on the 1st day of July every year from 1883 for 25 years. This was a picnic held in Fleming's Grove, near the Souris River, and to it came the farmers, their wives and families, in buck-boards, ox wagons and horse wagons, from Souris and Elgin on the west, from the Pelican Lake in the east and from as far south as Boissevain. There was no false aristocracy in those early days and no false pride, and at such meetings everybody, as they say, had a good time.

These things filled the need then and catered to the social side of country life, but with the passing of the pioneer times, much of the romance of rural life also passed away. To fill the vacancy something else was needed. The younger generation, in some parts, developed the idea of a sports day, and baseball became very popular and practically crowded out the other sports. With their eyes on the big league teams and their accomplishments, many of the teams in the country and the small towns introduced the questionable practice of hiring a pitcher and a catcher for their important games, with the result that professionalism or semi-professionalism began to affect the rural sports. It is just possible that this may have been necessary at one time to develop the game, but there is a growing impression that the time has now come

to clean out this element from our rural sports.

Some interesting experiments have already been made and

with considerable success in providing healthy recreation for both young and old in the open country and in the smaller towns.

School Inspector D. S. Woods, of Miami, assisted by some public-spirited citizens throughout his inspectorial district, has been instrumental in reviving amateur sport. This has been done by organizing baseball and hockey teams in the school districts throughout a fairly extensive area; Rosebank, Altamont, Somerset, Swan Lake, Baldur, Belmont, Glenora and Neelin are all included in the leagues. District ice-meets and district field days are arranged for and all the recreation is controlled and directed from the schools and club centres. This prevents the interference of people who have "axes to grind."

The second method is by organizing community leagues, such as the Thomson Farmers' League, which includes Graysville, Rose Isle, Rosebank, Miami, etc. All the players are registered with the league, and in all games and tournaments the players are confined to that registration. This prevents the bringing in of professionals or the unfair plugging of teams.

A third point must be noted; all money prizes have been eliminated and trophies substituted, such as the Farm League Cup, the District Shield, and the Hartwell Trophy. This point should be stressed as it is the only sure way of keeping the sport truly amateur.

Mr. Woods, however, states that the keystone of the whole proposition is in securing the co-operation of the juniors and their parents. This has been obtained in a remarkable degree in the district referred to and although at the outset considerable hostility was in evidence from the old patrons of professionalism, there is practically none of that feeling left today and all are agreed that cleaner and better sport has been provided through the amateur league.

No doubt there are many districts in which similar good work has been done, but there are still many where there is great need to purge the sport life of elements which destroy its educational, moral and social values, and we need a "year round" program for both old and young.

The Place of the Professional

The professional or expert has his place in the recreational life just as in every other sphere, but his place is to demonstrate and teach, to organize and to supervise, not to play our games for us while we roast or freeze on the sidelines. Leadership is required and if volunteer leadership cannot be obtained then the expert may be obtained. In many communities teachers, clergymen and others have rendered good service, but there is an opportunity for community clubs, farmers' organizations and local authorities to assist in this new movement. A school board some years ago created some consternation by advertising as follows:

"Wanted, a science teacher (B. Sc.) for ——— school, footballer and allround athlete preferred, state qualifications and salary expected." Needless to say the science teaching in that school did not suffer, for its pupils in succeeding years made a good showing in the science classes at the university.

In the rural schools, and especially amongst the non-English speaking people, there is a great field for education through recreation. Many young children of Central European parentage have had little or no opportunity to develop through play and that lack sets its mark upon their character. H. D. Cummings, while he was principal of the Consolidated School at Teulon, had under his care pupils of various nationalities with a large

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Most every rural community has a warm spot in its heart for a baseball game. School field days and groups of boys or girls, under leaders, off for a hike, are pleasant events in the life of farm young people. In a country with a climate like this, any community can have a skating rink to be "enjoyed by all."

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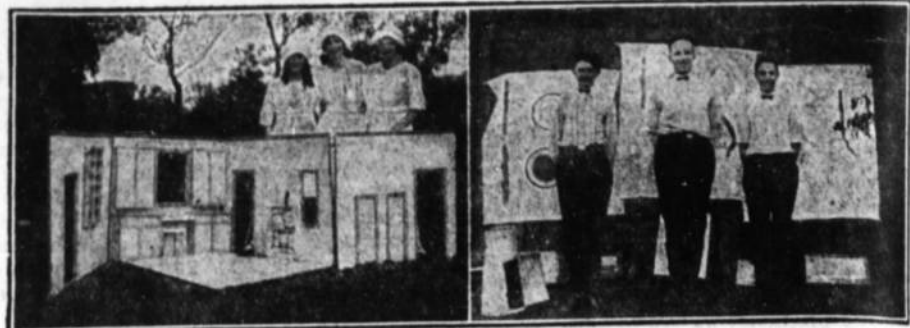
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These Teams Go Over the Top

Young People Learn Co-operation—Methods Used in Preparing Demonstrations—By Margaret M. Speechly



Left: Girls explain their model kitchen. Right: Boys show best methods of grafting trees.

DURING the past three years a large army of high school girls and boys have made unusual conquests in the ever-broadening field of education. Behind them are coming up fresh recruits that are just as anxious to fit themselves for the battle of life as those already "over the top" in team demonstrations.

Excellent advice and new ideas can always be obtained from people who have made the first advances, so I propose to pass on what some of the most successful teams told me about their work.

At Belmont there is plenty of enthusiasm for this new form of education. The first group that was organized went in for cow-testing because they happened to be interested in the subject. The team enlisted the sympathy of the local creamery men who gave them much assistance. Each week they went to the creamery to get experience in testing the butter-fat content of milk and after many practices they arranged their work in the form of a demonstration.

The next year these enthusiastic club members branched out into new fields. They formed two groups and initiated fresh club members into the mysteries of team work, which is an excellent plan that teaches co-operation in the real sense of the word. One group studied beverages and the other delved into the subject of quick breads.

With Mrs. Walter Goodbrand as leader, Margaret Castell, Mathol Moffatt and Rita Smith grouped themselves together to study the beverages used commonly in Canadian homes. They secured information about tea, coffee and cocoa from the Extension Service and from companies handling these products who assisted by loaning exhibits of the various stages in the manufacture of the products. Besides this the girls made colored charts showing the leaves and fruits of plants from which tea, coffee and cocoa are obtained. They went to the Chinaman in town and asked him if he would get them some China tea, which he willingly did. He also tried to secure a tea plant but was not successful.

Learned Many Things

In planning their demonstration the girls divided the subject matter among themselves and soon were able to present it in an interesting form. When practicing they used different kinds of utensils until they secured the most serviceable and attractive equipment. In discussing their work the girls said, "We found the demonstrations a great help to us in our homes and learned a great deal about the subject we never knew before."

After a lot of hard work the team demonstrated before the members of the Women's Institute which gave them an opportunity of becoming accustomed to speaking in public. They also went to Ninette and Brandon to watch other groups demonstrate and secured many new ideas from them.

The quick-bread team at Belmont made up of Ida Campbell, Alice Goodbrand and Lizzie Briscoe were constantly looking out for information on their subject while preparing their demonstration. As a guide they used suggestions offered by the Extension Service, altering them to suit their needs. From women's magazines the girls clipped articles on muffins, tea biscuits, and other quickly-made breads and thus accumulated a fund of valuable information. They also sent to the Department of Health at Ottawa for a bulletin on baking powders. As a leader they had Miss Aileen Fargey, a student of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who was able to give them the benefit of her experience and knowledge.

One day the girls heard that a demonstration was being given at a store down town by a representative of a baking-powder firm, so immediately after school they made a point of watching the expert at work. The quick-bread enthusiasts absorbed considerable information and watched with interest the methods used. All this helped to make their demonstration more complete. They also obtained a good deal of help by watching the Miami team demonstrate.

This is the song with which the quick-bread team completed their demonstration. Tune, "Whisperings."

"Dear friends we have something to tell you,

And it's worth listening to.

It's of shortcakes, pancakes and muffins,

So just let us tell it to you

Chorus—

"Whisperings of pancakes hot for breakfast,

Whisperings of muffins fresh for luncheon,

Muffins of bran or even plain ones, Pancakes of cornmeal or buckwheat with treacle,

Whisperings of shortcake, oh tra la la, Whisperings of shortcake with banana

Come now if you will but admit it, Quick breads make the biggest hit."

A model kitchen was the subject taken up by a group of Pilot Mound club members, consisting of Grace Parsons, Agnes Laird and Myra Brown, who had as their leaders, Mrs. T. A. Cohoe and Mrs. J. T. C. Robertson, of the Women's Institute. In March of last year they banded themselves together and decided upon the subject they wished to demonstrate.



Beverage Team with leaders.

From then onwards they studied their problem from every angle presented by books and women's magazines, all of which gave them a new interest in the subject of a woman's workshop. After the material was sorted out the girls decided upon the kind of kitchen theirs would be and worked out a model plan which would save labor and be the most efficient in every way. They were fortunate in securing the help of F. W. Balfour, the energetic secretary of the

Continued on Page 25

The Homely Potato

No Need to Confine Yourself to Boiled, Mashed and Fried Potatoes—Recipes That Help to Make a Variety—By Mrs. M. L. Burbank

THE modern housewife would no doubt find it very difficult to prepare three meals a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, without that homely but useful vegetable, the common potato. Yet it has been in general use only a comparatively short time. It is supposed to have been introduced into England from Mexico in 1563, but was not cultivated to any great extent there until about a century ago. In America it would seem to have been accorded more appreciation, as it was grown in all parts of the country shortly after the first settlement, and was taken to Ireland about 1585, on the return of the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. In Ireland it attained such popularity that it is known in this country, at least, as the "Irish" (to distinguish it from the "sweet") potato, although, the species in general use at the present time is supposed to be native of Chile.

Few people seem to realize the difference between good potatoes and those that are inferior, when there is really quite as much difference between a light, floury potato and a heavy, sodden one as there is between a first-class King apple and a common wind-fall.

If homemakers would insist on good potatoes, there would be fewer inferior ones on the market.

Then, too, there is a right and a wrong way even to boil potatoes. When new they are much better boiled with the skins on. If possible, have a kettle that will set well down in the fire, so they will commence to boil at once, and as soon as done, drain well, partly uncover, and place on the back of the stove or range where they will steam until they are thoroughly dry.

While potatoes are served at least once a day in most households, it is seldom one sees a variation from the eternal boiled, mashed, fried (so called) and occasionally baked potato, and yet there are actually dozens of methods of preparing them. Below are given a dozen recipes, nearly all of which are quickly and easily prepared.

Potato Croquettes

Take two cups of cold mashed potato, season with salt, pepper and a tablespoon of soft butter. Beat the whites of two eggs, add to potato, and beat all thoroughly. With floured hands, make into flat cakes, dip in beaten yolks of eggs, then in flour, and brown both sides on a hot griddle.

Scalloped Potatoes

Peel and slice raw potatoes. Butter a granite or earthen baking-dish, half fill with the potato, season with salt, pepper, butter, and, if liked, a little onion, and sprinkle with flour. Fill up dish with potatoes and seasonings, pour on milk until dish is two-thirds full, and bake in a moderate oven about an hour.

Potato Puff

To two cups of cold mashed potato add half a cup of milk, salt and pepper, a tablespoon of soft butter, and two well-beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly, but lightly, put into a shallow baking-dish, dot with bits of butter, and bake in a hot oven until a golden brown.

Creamed Potatoes

Put a large tablespoon of butter in a saucepan, add a tablespoon of flour, and stir until thoroughly cooked, browning a little if liked. Add nearly a pint of milk, salt and pepper, and cook until thick. Have cold boiled potatoes cut in small cubes, add to cream, stir thoroughly, cover and put on back of range until heated through.

Potato Volcano

Season mashed potatoes with salt, pepper, butter, and a little milk. Beat all up lightly, and form on a plate (which can be put in the oven) into a conical shape, with a hollow in centre, about the size of a cup. Beat yolks of two eggs, add half-cup of melted butter, four tablespoons of grated cheese, salt and pepper, and pour in hollow of potato. Spread sides of cone with soft butter, sprinkle with fine bread crumbs, and brown in hot oven.

Browned Potatoes

Boil some rather small potatoes. Have plenty of hot butter in frying pan, put in potatoes, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and brown well on both sides.

Potato Balls

Put eight boiled potatoes through the ricer, and two egg yolks, beaten, some salt and pepper, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, a few drops of onion juice, and a grating of nutmeg. Mix well, and add the beaten whites of eggs and three tablespoons of milk. Drop by spoonfuls into fat, and serve as cooked.

Hasty Warm Potatoes

Season mashed potatoes with pepper, salt and butter, and add milk enough to soften. Beat well and spread evenly in thick iron frying pan, in which there are two tablespoons of hot fat.

Cover, and put the pan where potatoes will brown slowly, then fold, and turn out on small platter, like an omelet.

Lyonnais Potatoes

Fry one small chopped onion in two tablespoons of butter or dripping, taking care not to burn it. Add one pint of cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes, and season well with pepper and salt. Stir well, until potatoes are hot, then add one tablespoon of chopped parsley, and serve immediately.

Savoury Potatoes

Slice boiled potatoes while hot, with one or more onions, as liked. Cut several slices of breakfast bacon into small pieces, and fry until crisp. Add to bacon and fat about one quarter cup of vinegar, season with pepper, and pour over potato and onion. Mix well and serve hot.

Potato Salad No. 1

Mash two medium-sized potatoes and rub smooth with limber knife. Add gradually the unbeaten yolks of two eggs, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-quarter teaspoon of white pepper, one teaspoon of dry mustard, and two tablespoons of soft butter. Work well together, and add, a little at a time, enough vinegar to make rather sharp. Slice cold boiled potatoes, and put a layer on a plate, with a little minced onion, then cover with the dressing and continue the layers, forming into a pyramid, with a dressing on top. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Potato Salad No. 2

Boil potatoes with jackets on and when cold cut rather fine, add minced onion, pepper and salt to taste, and mix with following dressing:

Three eggs, beaten well, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of celery salt, one-quarter teaspoon pepper, six tablespoons vinegar, six tablespoons of milk. Mix well, add three tablespoons butter, and boil until it thickens, stirring often to keep it smooth. When cold, mix with potatoes, and garnish with parsley.

Potatoes and Cheese

Dice cold potatoes and place them in a baking dish with alternate layers of cheese. Season with salt and pepper. Add a cup of milk and bake till heated through.



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Useful Economies of Busy Homemakers

A clean flour sack is good but a bleached one is better and is worth the trouble. Soak the sacks in warm soft water over night and the following morning put them into a lime solution. Dissolve one half pound of lime in sufficient rain water to cover the sacks. After wringing them out of the clear water put them into the lime solution for twenty minutes, occasionally lifting them up with a smooth stick. Remove the sacks and rinse them at least six times. This solution is sufficient for bleaching fifteen yards of muslin or about a dozen flour sacks. — Mrs. B.M.W.

Don't wash the curtains every time they are dusty. Take them down, pole and all, tie the pole to the line and let the wind blow the dust out. They will look quite fresh and it only takes a few minutes to put them up again. — Mrs. W.H.F.

When my little boy was recovering



from measles I found it difficult to keep him amused until I thought of blowing bubbles. I put a large woolen blanket on the bed, entirely covering the rest of the clothing and gave him a clay pipe and a bowl of soap suds. He was delighted and made the most wonderful bubbles allowing them to fall on the blanket which absorbed the moisture without letting it soak through. I found half a teaspoon of glycerine to each quart of water made the bubbles last longer. A very little vegetable coloring used for frostings gives the bubbles beautiful tints. — Mrs. S.P.J.

If the irons have become sticky with starch, put table salt on a thick newspaper and rub them back and forth on it. This restores the shiny surface so essential for good results. — Miss P.R.J.

When the broom handle breaks before the straws are worn down, use adhesive tape to mend it. The life of the broom will be considerably lengthened. — Mrs. K.T.

For dampening clothes use hot water and they will be ready to iron in a short time. I use either a clean whisk or a small round vegetable brush and find that the clothes are dampened more evenly and my hands are seldom rough like they were when I dipped them in and out of the water. — Mrs. D. L.

If you cannot afford a pan with a tube in the centre for making angel cake, try this substitute. Use a round cake pan, deep if possible, and place a round, straight-sided bottle in the middle. Do not worry about the bottle breaking as the temperature of the oven is never high in making angel cake. This idea is equally good for sponge cakes. — Mrs. V.N.A.

When casters on furniture persistently fall out, turn the piece on to its side and drive a cork into the hole in the leg. Bore a hole in this the exact size for holding the caster tightly, and you will be able to move the furniture as easily as when it was new. — B.A.E.

For mending knives when the blades come out or are loose, mix plaster of Paris with water to a paste. Put this into the cavity in the handle and immediately push in the blade back into its former position. Remove any of the paste that oozes out and put the utensils away to harden until the next day. — Mrs. T.S.

When the rubber soles of canvas footwear begin to crack and drop into small holes, first aid can be given in the following way. Get rather a stout knitting needle, or a small iron skewer and heat it just short of redness in the fire. If one does this in a cook stove it is a good plan to push the end of it, that is not to be put into the fire, into a piece of wood for a handle so that there is no danger of the knitting needle dropping out of reach into the fire. Hold the handle firmly with a duster and rub the hot metal on each side of the crack or round the small hole. The rubber melts right away. Fill up the crack or hole with the melted rubber, holding the two sides of the crack close together for a moment. It soon solidifies. Now heat the metal again and go over all the surface till it is level—there will likely be a hollow somewhere as it is impossible not to ridge it while mending and pressing. Run the hot iron across till an even surface is secured. This first aid often prolongs the life of soles for a long time. Worn places can also have rubber smoothed over them by the surrounding good parts. — Mrs. B.G.T.

I bleached my straw hat very successfully when it had been yellowed by sun and rain. I squeezed the juice of two lemons and added enough powdered sulphur to make a paste. After brushing the hat thoroughly to remove all dust, I applied the paste with a clean brush, rubbing it well into the straw. When putting it on I placed the hat on a tin pail covered with a white cloth in order to keep the crown in shape. The brim rested firmly on the table. When the hat was entirely covered I put it in the sun to dry thoroughly and then brushed off every bit of powder with a clean whisk. — Mrs. P.S.

The problem of ashes from the coal stove no longer worries me so I thought you'd be glad to hear my "tip." It is often inconvenient to empty the pan just when lighting the fire, so I got over the difficulty by getting the hardware man to make me one exactly like it. In the morning I lift out one and put in the other, placing the pan holding the ashes near the woodshed door where the men cannot help seeing it. If they happen to miss it I can empty it at a convenient time myself. — Mrs. E.W.

Let the baby play with a hot water bottle on a chilly day. Have the water just warm and put only a small amount in the bottle. The baby's hands will be kept warm and he will enjoy playing with it. — Mrs. C.N.K.

There are always plenty of stocking legs in a family of stirring boys so I use them for dusters. Split them down the back and stitch them together without turning a hem. Discarded silk stockings can be used in the same way and make excellent dusters. — Mrs. C.W.H.

My black oilcloth apron is a boon to me when cleaning as it holds dusters, small brushes and other equipment so necessary for this work. I collect everything before commencing and so save wasting time, steps or energy. The oilcloth prevents the oil of dustless cloths from reaching my clothing. I bound the edges with black tape. — A.C.M.



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10 lbs. Prunes, large size...1.85	3 10-lb. cans Molasses, finest cooking...1.80
25-lb. box...4.35	6 10-lb. cans...3.50
10 lbs. Dried Apples...\$1.75; 25-lb. box...3.95	3 10-lb. cans Bee Hive Syrup...2.55
10 lbs. Seedless Raisins...\$1.75; 25-lb. box...4.25	6 10-lb. cans...5.00
10 lbs. Muscatel Raisins...\$1.75; 25-lb. box...4.25	5-gallon tins Molasses, special...2.80
10 lbs. Peaches, fancy...\$1.75; 25-lb. box...5.50	12 cans Tomatoes, large size cans...1.99
10 lbs. Cooking Figs, fancy \$1.50; 25-lb. bags...3.25	24 cans, per case...3.95
10 lbs. Currants, re-cleaned...\$2.25; 20 lbs. 4.40	12 cans Corn, choice quality...1.75
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10 lbs. Cocoa, pure...\$1.40; 20 lbs. 2.35	12 cans Plums, choice quality...1.75
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10 lbs. Seeded Raisins...\$1.75; 25-lb. box...4.25	12 cans Peas, special...2.00
10 lbs. Tea, black, special...\$5.50; 20 lbs. 10.90	24 cans, per case...3.95
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20 lbs. 11.89	12 cans...3.00
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10 lbs. Coffee, fresh ground Santos...3.55	50-lb. block Salt...75c; 50 lbs. fine Salt .69
25-lb. tins...8.00	Hacon, side, smoked 12 to 16 lbs. per lb. .30
10 lbs. finest Coffee, Mocha and Java...5.50	Ham, smoked, 12 to 16 lbs. per lb. .31
25 lbs. 12.00	5-lb. can Baking Powder, Gold Standard...95
10 lbs. green Coffee, Rio...\$2.50; 20 lbs. 4.90	Blue Ribbon...99
10 lbs. green Coffee, Bourbon...\$3.20; 20 lbs. 6.30	10 lbs. Lard, Swift's...\$1.95; 20-lb. pails 3.65
(Please state if you like Coffee in beans or ground.)	8 oz. Vanilla or Lemon Extract, pure, bottle .79
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Danger in Being Under Normal Weight—Game of Health for Parents and Children—By Margaret M. Speechly

DO you know that we are facing a dangerous situation nationally because large numbers of children are under normal weight? I feel it my duty to urge all parents to find out whether the members of their family are below par and to take necessary steps to keep them gaining in weight. We do not want to develop a race of fat people, but we do wish to help the rising generation to be 100 per cent. efficient. This is an impossibility when their mental and physical development is retarded by wrong habits of living.

A child who is seven per cent. or more below his average weight is suffering either from organic trouble or from mal-nutrition—a word which means faulty feeding. Whatever causes this condition, the child is unable to do the best muscular or mental work and in consequence he grows up less efficient than he might be.

Our country is still so sparsely populated that we cannot afford to have a single inhabitant below par.

Don't delay in having a weighing and measuring party so that you can see exactly where the family stands. Make a game of it and the children will think it is real fun. Measure each one in his stocking feet against a wall, then weigh him and write the figures down opposite his name. Next refer to the chart on this page and see how he compares with the average. Anyone seven per cent. below normal needs immediate attention.

If you have any reason to believe that there is something organically wrong with Johnny, take him to the doctor for a thorough examination. He will give you expert advice which will help to make your boy a more efficient citizen. Maybe he has enlarged tonsils or adenoids which act as a check on his progress until they are removed. Decaying teeth, too, are responsible for retarding growth, so let a dentist investigate the condition of your child's teeth—even if they are only the "baby" set.

Many a child who is not laboring under the above disadvantages is nevertheless irritable, backward at school, forgetful, dull, restless, "bad tempered," listless, and difficult to manage. There may be no apparent reason for this unnatural condition and yet the cause lies in the habits of living the child has developed. An underweight child is often pale, with dark lines under the eyes; he frequently has a stooping posture and round shoulders; he is restless and cranky; he is constipated, rolls around in the bed at

night and has nightmares. When there is no organic disease or disorder the solution of this problem lies with parents themselves, so if you are worrying about someone in your family take heart and determine to do your best to make him 100 per cent. efficient.

The first item on the program of an underweight child is the right kinds of food. Is he having a plain, wholesome diet prepared in an appetizing way, or is he given doughnuts, fruit cake, rich meats, pie, pickles, candy, tea and coffee because he is "just crazy about them"? Heavy, rich foods like the above are hard enough for adults to digest and are sufficient to

stunt a child's growth seriously. Moreover, tea and coffee have a bad effect upon body tissues and may cause indigestion, while the stimulants they contain are harmful to growing bodies. No one under 17 should drink these beverages.

In your eagerness to bring Johnny up to normal don't forget the game idea. If he is suspicious that he is being given something different from his usual food he may rebel, so let him feel that you and he are playing a game that is going to make him a strong man like daddy.

See that he gets plenty of whole milk each day—a quart is not a bit too much—but remember it is a food as well as a beverage so should be taken slowly. Of course he does not need to drink the whole four cups, as some of it can be served as milk soups, creamed vegetables, custards, junkets and other milk puddings. A glass in the middle of the morning and afternoon works wonders with a child who is underweight. When plenty of milk is being taken each day there is little need for meat, as an egg or some fowl or fish to supplement the milk will provide adequate material for building muscle and tissues.

At least one-third of the day's food should consist of bread, cereals and other grain products. Unbolted grains, such as whole wheat flour and oatmeal, are preferable to those which are highly refined, because they are more nourishing and help to prevent constipation. Breakfast cereals need a long slow cooking to develop the flavor and to make them digestible. Use milk with them and little or no sugar.

A large amount of sweets is unnecessary and in most cases is harmful, because it dulls the appetite before the demands of the body are met. Candy at the end of a meal may be eaten with safety and may

Continued on Page 29

NO! YES!



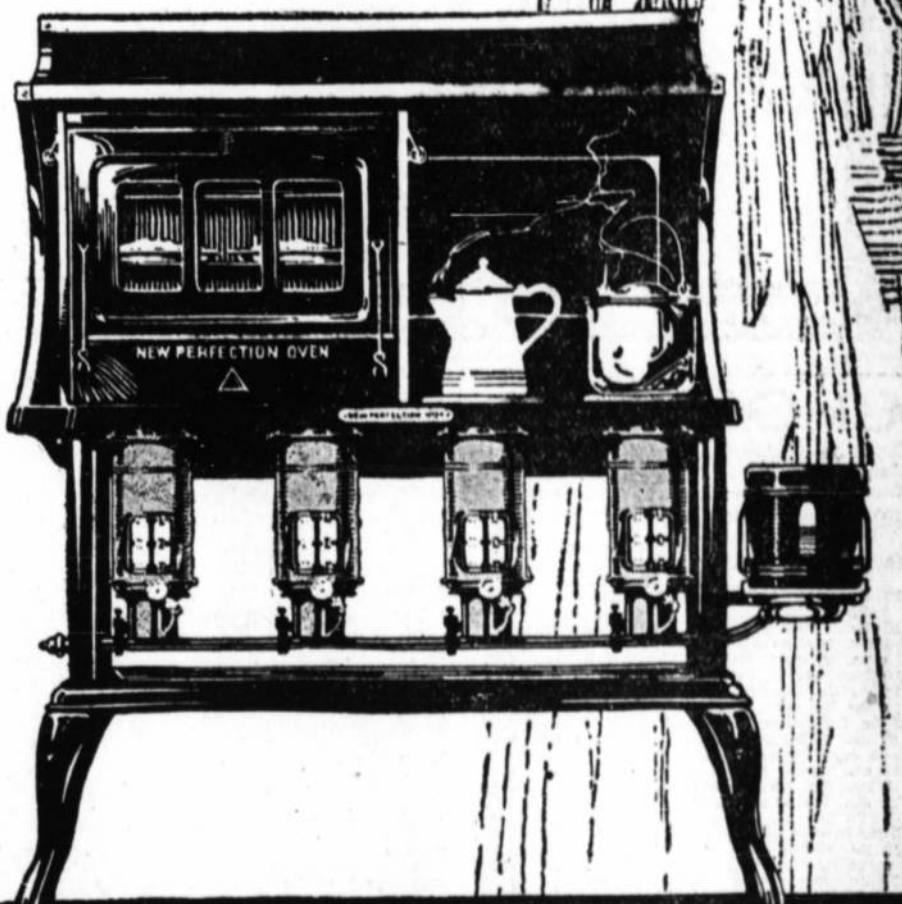
TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN
Also showing weights 7% and 10% underweight for height.

BOYS				GIRLS			
Height	Average Weight	7% Under Weight	10% Under Weight	Height	Average Weight	7% Under Weight	10% Under Weight
Inches	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Inches	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
35*	32.0	30.0	29.0	35*	31.0	29.0	28.0
36*	33.5	31.0	30.0	36*	32.5	30.0	29.0
37*	34.5	32.0	31.0	37*	33.5	31.0	30.0
38*	36.0	33.5	32.5	38*	35.0	32.5	31.5
39*	37.5	35.0	34.0	39*	36.5	34.0	33.0
40*	39.0	36.5	35.0	40*	38.0	35.5	34.0
41*	40.5	37.5	36.5	41*	39.5	36.5	35.5
42*	42.0	39.0	38.0	42*	41.0	38.0	37.0
43	43.5	40.5	39.0	43	43.0	40.0	38.5
44	45.5	42.5	41.0	44	44.5	41.5	40.0
45	47.5	44.0	43.0	45	46.5	43.0	42.0
46	49.5	46.0	44.5	46	48.5	45.0	43.5
47	51.5	48.0	46.5	47	51.0	47.5	46.0
48	53.5	50.0	48.0	48	53.5	50.0	48.0
49	55.5	51.5	50.0	49	55.5	51.5	50.0
50	59.5	55.0	53.5	50	58.5	54.5	52.5
51	63.0	58.5	56.5	51	61.0	56.5	55.0
52	66.0	61.5	59.5	52	64.0	59.5	57.5
53	69.0	64.0	62.0	53	67.5	63.0	61.0
54	72.5	67.5	65.5	54	71.0	66.0	64.0
55	75.5	70.0	68.0	55	75.0	70.0	67.5
56	79.5	74.0	71.5	56	78.5	73.0	70.5
57	83.5	77.5	75.0	57	83.0	77.0	74.5
58	87.5	81.5	79.0	58	87.0	81.0	78.5
59	91.5	85.0	82.5	59	91.5	85.0	82.5
60	95.0	88.5	85.5	60	96.5	89.5	87.0
61	99.5	92.5	89.5	61	102.5	95.5	92.5
62	105.0	97.5	94.5	62	110.5	103.0	99.5
63	109.5	102.0	98.5	63	116.0	108.0	104.5

Upper illustration taken from U.S. Dept. Bulletin. Figures for younger children taken from Holt, and those from six years onwards from Boas, Burke and Smedley.

The latter figures and weights are with indoor clothes and without shoes. *Without clothes.

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NORTHWESTERN LIFE

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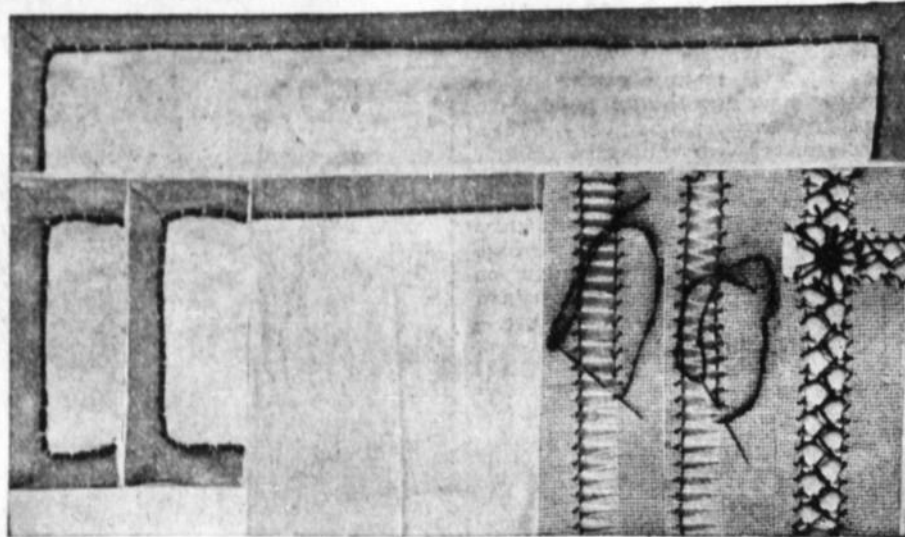
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Dainty Touches for Dresses

Up-to-date Ideas for Trimming Summer Clothing—

By Eleanor G. McFadden



Collar and Cuffs trimmed with blue muslin and wool.

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

WITH simplicity the keynote of styles for the summer season many artistic costumes are shown in the fashion books. Long, straight lines are popular for general use in street dresses, house frocks and sport costumes. Light-weight sheer materials naturally require a fuller style and we see many dainty frocks trimmed with frills and furbellows to delight the heart of the tall, slim girl.

Many of the dresses are made without collar or cuffs, the neck and sleeves being bound with a strip of bias material. The trimming, if there is any, is put on the dress itself, in the form of drawn thread work, monograms, embroidery, etc. Since the vogue for printed materials has come in, gowns made of them are severely plain as to cut and void of any ornamentation. Colored crepes and ratines seem to be taking the place of last year's organdy and are very charming decorated with a little drawn thread work. The long waist line, held in place at the hips with elastic, or by a sash of some kind, looks very well finished in this way.

After the dress is cut out according to the pattern, and the design for the drawn work is planned, the threads of the material must be drawn out in preparation for the work. The number of threads to be drawn or the width of the open work will be determined by the design and the weight of the material.

Hemstitching is Easy

When the threads are all drawn, begin to work with the line of open space along the cushion of the first finger of the left hand. Secure the thread, then pass the needle from right to left behind a group of four or five threads in the drawn space, pull the thread through and again pass the needle behind the same group of threads, this time through the material. Draw the thread tightly, thus holding the group of threads closely together. Repeat with each new group of threads. After this line of work has been accomplished,



turn the article around and repeat the same stitch on the opposite side of the drawn space. The same group of threads may be used, making straight bars of threads across the open space (see Fig. 1). Or if a diagonal hemstitching is desired the needle should lift half of each same group of threads, making a zig-zag line of bars (Fig. 2)

When the drawn space is wide some decoration may be added in the centre by catching two bars together. Hold the bulk of the material toward you as you work. About one-third of the distance from the hemstitched edge take blanket stitch, i.e., the thread forms a loop and needle is brought out through this loop and is drawn tightly. Take another stitch in the same place to tie the knot and hold it firmly. Lead the thread down to the opposite side and catch two bars together one-third of the distance from the edge of work in the same manner. Continue the work, going from one side of the centre line to the other.

When the drawn work is carried down one side and across the front of the dress, a corner is formed with no threads left. This should be filled in by catching up a few threads of the material on all sides and carrying them across the centre of the square. An uneven number of threads must be put in as this is to be filled in by weaving over and under each thread from the centre, forming a spider web (see Fig. 3).

Use a Monogram

An individual touch may be added to a dress or blouse by working a monogram in the front. This may be worked in a contrasting color, giving just the right touch to the frock. Queer Chinese figures are sometimes used instead of the monograms and are very effective. These may be worked directly on the dress or on a separate piece of material which could be applied as a trimming only, or as a pocket where they would be useful as well as ornamental.

Not every one can wear the very plain blouse with round neck line and short plain sleeve. There are many pretty styles, however, for these people, showing dainty frilly collars, cuffs and vest. Gingham dresses are still popular and these materials need contrasting material for collar and cuffs. Organdy and linen, Indian head, pique and plain chambray are suitable materials for such trimmings.

Peter Pan collars and cuffs made with frills of organdy are very effective. The frill should be cut about one inch wide, on the straight thread of the material. The edge of the frill might be finished with a very narrow hem, stitched by machine, or it may be rolled tightly with the fingers and overcast, using a good embroidery thread, either white or in colors. This looks much like the picoté edge. In attaching the frill to the collar, a double collar is used and the frill is slipped in between the two collars. Bindings are always very attractive too. A bias piece of the gingham put around the edge of the white collar makes a neat finish. The binding is put on the right side first, stitched down, turned to the wrong side, turned in and hemmed by hand.

A facing may be used instead of a binding and this may be of plain material like the collar and turned to the wrong side or as a trimming cut of bias gingham and turned on to the right side of the collar. The facing is turned directly on the seam and is stitched close to the edge of the bias strip when the raw edge has been turned in. Lace is always popular and makes a dainty collar and cuff set.

Continued on Page 27

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S BLISTERS

Head Covered With Eruptions. Hair All Fell Out. Got Little Sleep.

"When baby was a week old a fine rash broke out on his forehead and scalp, which later formed small blisters. The blisters soon spread and when he was three months old his head was covered with sore eruptions. He cried and rubbed his head and his hair all fell out. He got but very little sleep.

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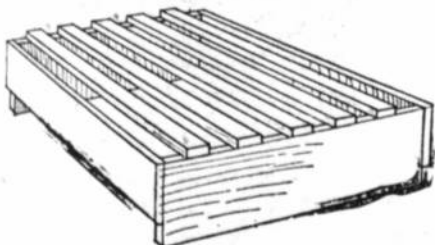
AS my kitchen windows open from the top, the blinds could not be used and the glare of the afternoon sun was decidedly uncomfortable. To overcome the difficulty I conceived the idea of an awning. I used two strips of board 3-in. x 1-in. x 64-in. for end supports with a strip 1-in. x 1-in. x 24-in. for front support. These were nailed

securely at the corners with the long strip on top. I used strap hinges we had on hand and fastened these to the loose ends of strips. After tacking the canvas to the long front strip I fastened the loose end of the hinge to the window frame, two feet from the very top of the frame. By leaving the joining of the canvas to the window frame above the windows until the rest is done you can ascertain the desired angle of the awning. A strip of lath holds the canvas satisfactorily. Fasten a cord to the middle of front strip, draw it up to the centre of window frame, run through a staple, thence horizontally to the end through another staple and tie to a nail. By loosening or tightening the cord the awning may be raised or lowered as desired. Mrs. F.J.S.

[Editor's Note: In windy districts a bent iron rod would hold the awning in place more firmly than a wooden frame].

Handy Dish Drainer

I wonder if I can help anyone by describing a labor-saving device I made myself. Dish washing is generally



looked upon as drudgery but now I have just halved the labor. One day I thought if milk utensils are considered cleaner when not dried, why shouldn't dishes have the same fate? So I got busy and made this draining rack out of some odd bits of wood. I scrape the dishes first in the ordinary way then I wash them in scapy water as hot as I can bear my hands in and just slip them into this rack. In a minute or two, by the time I get the pots and pans washed, they are dry and bright, so I not only save wiping them but also save washing the dish towel.



The dish drainer is made with two sides of four-inch boards and the other two sides of one-and-a-half-inch slats which are just strips of wood such as come on a fruit crate in summer. The bottom is open and the top is of slats. I graduated the distance between them because dishes vary in size. Three spaces I made about one and a quarter inches to hold saucers and plates and made two other spaces about two and a half inches to take porridge plates. I turn the cups over on the top of the slats. I just stand this on the table when in use.—

Mrs. R.H.H.

[Editor's Note: The china could easily be rinsed if strong, non-rustable netting were tacked across the bottom of the drainer. If

placed on a shallow tray, slightly smaller than the outside of the frame, a kettle of hot water could be poured over the dishes which would be left high and dry to drip. This method of drying dishes is to be highly recommended as it gives a shiny surface and saves about half of the work of dish washing.

Rack for Pan Lids

One of my handiest labor savers is a shelf over my kitchen stove. It is made of any kind of lumber, is four feet long and one foot deep, and is painted to match the rest of the woodwork. On top is a piece of oilcloth on which I put all my saucepans, and underneath is a device for holding all the lids, which is made as follows:

Lay the shelf face down on the table, place the smallest lid on the shelf and on each side and across the shelf nail

a piece of wood about half an inch thick and three or four inches wide.

On these pieces nail strips about half an inch wider, in such a way that

the lid will easily slide in and out. Now place the next sized lid and do the same again, using wood of a sufficient width to leave a straight edge on the outside. This can be repeated until all the lids are in place.—Mrs. A.H.

Convenient Clothes Basket

I am sending a plan of a clothes basket on a stand which I have found very convenient as it saves much stooping over. Also there is no danger of rust getting on the clothes. This basket is handy when ironing and I am certain all who make it will be pleased. The materials required are smooth one-inch lumber and a piece of strong cambric or a bleached flour sack. Prepare four slats two inches wide and 42 inches long and cut the ends at an angle of about 66 degrees, so that when they are crossed to form the legs they will stand level on the floor. Bore a hole in the centre of each slat to admit a small bolt which will hold the two together. Do not make them too tight as you want to be able to fold them if necessary.

Next prepare two slats 34-in. x 2-in. x 1-in. and two other pieces 14-in. x 2-in. x 1-in. Make a frame with these, having an inside measurement of 14-in. x 28-in. and using

10-Day
Tube
Free



What Men Use To get those glistening teeth

Note how many men and women show white teeth nowadays.

They are proud to show them when they smile—because they are attractive.

There is a new way of teeth cleaning which millions now employ. It means whiter, safer, cleaner teeth.

Men who want good teeth should use it. Make this free test and see just what it does.

It removes film

You can feel on your teeth a viscous film. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film.

That's why teeth look cloudy.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it, and they cause many troubles.

That's how teeth are ruined.

You must do this

Old ways of brushing do not end that film. Some always remains to threaten serious damage night and day.

So dental science sought a film combatant, and two methods were discovered. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it.

Experts proved those ways effective.

Then dentists everywhere began to advise their use.

A new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. The name is Pepsodent. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it, for daily application.

Now careful people of some fifty nations use this new way to clean teeth.

Fights acid too

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

Pepsodent multiplies the starch digester in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

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The new-day way

Pepsodent is the tooth paste of today. Millions already use it. All careful people will

adopt it when they know its benefits.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then you will realize what this method means to you, now and in the future. Cut out the coupon now.

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Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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hinges on the inside to join them. Attach the legs to this frame with bolts, placing a small block of wood at both ends to fill in the space left by the crossed legs.

For the basket use a piece of strong cambrie 30-in. x 46-in. Cut an eight-inch square out of each corner and sew

the edges on the machine. Turn in the top and stitch firmly. Attach strong cord at intervals of six inches or sew on bone rings. Tie around sides of frame or bore holes so that cord can be inserted. To fold this up, remove bolts that hold legs to the frame, fold legs together and lay the top flat.—Miss B.D.

It Makes a Difference

When Prairie Homemakers Plant Trees

HOME builders are the true nation builders. When the story of the progress of Western Canada is written full credit will be given to the men and women who worked with the plot of land which was theirs and did everything in their power to make it mean all that is meant by the word "home." There are farm homes and farm homes. There is all the difference in the world between one and the other and the difference is accountable for by the people who live in them. Some live for the present only and others work with their eye fixed on the future which for them holds a touch of the beautiful.

"When my husband and I took up land in 1912," writes Mrs. A. Hancox, of Glidden, Saskatchewan, in a letter to the editor of The Guide, "we were uncertain as to whether we would be able to make a go of farming or not. But we decided from the very beginning that we would plan and work to make a home with the idea of living in

Then proceeding to tell how they made their farm more attractive, Mrs. Hancox continues: "Our land is slightly rolling, which perhaps lends itself more easily to beautifying than does the level land. You will note in the top and centre pictures the stone wall. This was made out of rocks hauled off the land. It helps build a terrace in front of the house and as it curves gracefully it gives a picturesque touch to the place. In the centre of the wall there is a path leading to the garden and the tennis court.

"I would like to say a word about our tennis court. It took my husband about a day to make it and it has given us years of pleasure. Tennis is a splendid way of entertaining your friends. Instead of sitting in a hot room gossiping, one can sit by the trees and watch or join in the game and have some real sport.

"We have a belt of trees around the house and tennis court which separates the house from the barn and then an outer belt which goes round the whole site. We have a fairly long curved drive up to the house. Many people will say, 'But look at all the work this means!' I think if you will look at the first picture and then at the others that you will agree that it has been well worth the work. When you take into consideration the fact that my husband was overseas as a soldier for nearly five years and that the trees were held back by the grass which got a



A story of progress told in pictures
Upper illustration, taken in 1914, shows farm house of Mr. Hancox. Centre and lower shows two views of the same place now. The prairie shack has become a comfortable, attractive farm home.

it the rest of our lives. I am glad now that we did. My advice is to plan a home from the start. Get a good building site, plant trees, lay out the garden and drive and when the good crops come and you are able to build a house the setting will be all ready for it. I think that this business of living in a shack and just making money and then going away for a holiday in the winter time is a great mistake. Not only is money taken out of the district in this way but we fail in making the kind of settler that this country needs.

good start through lack of attention you will see that our trees have not done so badly.

"Don't let this country be a land of shacks and hovels, let us make it a land of real homes."

Farm Women's Clubs

Women of Provinces Meet

THE 1923 annual meeting of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture (which is the interprovincial body of the organized farm women) was held in Toronto at the same time as the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Those in attendance were: Mrs. M. L. Sears, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta; Mrs. McNaughton, director-at-large of the S.G.G.A.; Mrs. J. S. Amos, vice-president of the United Farm Women of Ontario; Miss M. E. Finch, secretary of the Women's Section of the C.C.A.; and Miss Amy J. Roe, representing The Grain Growers' Guide. Mrs. H. J. Laws, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. M. Souter and Miss J. McPherson were present as visitors and representatives of the U.F.W.O. executive.

Reports of committees presented by the various conveners outlined in a general way what each provincial organization had been studying and the findings they had made, also explained the part of each subject that lay in the federal field. Mrs. J. S. Amos presented the report on Young People's Work, which showed a total of 268 Junior locals with a membership of over 4,000. The Marketing Report was presented by Mrs. Jas. Elliott. This report laid particular stress on the efforts that had been made in the various provinces towards co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry. Mrs. M. L. Sears presented the report on Public Health, the outstanding feature of which was the improved medical service for rural districts. Mrs. J. McNaughton presented the Immigration Report. This report outlined recommendations for improvement in conditions governing women



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immigration. Owing to the absence of Miss A. J. Roe, convener of the Social Service committee, on account of illness, the Social Service Report was read by Mrs. Elliott. The latter report dealt with dependent and neglected delinquent children, mothers' pensions, minimum wage laws, amendments to the criminal

code and mental deficiencies. Copies of these interprovincial reports are on file at the Central offices of the various provincial farm women's organizations and will be of assistance in the provincial work.

Important resolutions dealing with matters which had come up in the different provincial conventions were dealt with. The Women's Section reaffirmed its stand on personal naturalization of married women—to allow a woman of British birth who marries a person of foreign citizenship to retain her own nationality unless she chooses to do otherwise. A resolution, which was introduced by the U.F.W.A., and referred to the provincial associations for study, asked that all woolen materials and knitted goods that are offered for sale in Canada be marked so as to show the percentage of wool. Another resolution referred to the provinces in the same way was one coming from the U.F.W.O. asking that the federal government provide measures to prevent the circulation or sale of obscene literature in Canada. A resolution reaffirming belief in the efficiency of the League of Nations to give permanence to the world's peace by removing the causes of conflict and endorsing the movement to make greater use of the services of the League of Nations in the present unsettled conditions in Europe, and urging upon the government of Canada the desirability of making the League thoroughly representative of all nations, was passed and sent to the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which was accepted and passed.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. J. Elliott, Cardale, Man.; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Amos, R.R. No. 5, Woodstock, Ont. The committee conveners remain the same as they were for 1922.

Preparing for University Week

Many Junior locals are preparing to send delegates to University Week for Farm Young People, to be held June 5 to 11 at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. The popularity of this short course has increased yearly since the first conference in June, 1920. The program of the week is of interest to all farm young people, but one afternoon is devoted to the regular annual business meeting of the Junior U.F.A. Reports of officers and elections take place, in addition to the transaction of all the business of the Junior U.F.A.

A Senior committee on Young People's Work confers with the Junior officers in promoting the interests of the Juniors. Recently the U.F.A. executive appointed Mrs. M. L. Sears and H. E. G. H. Scholefield members of the above-mentioned Senior committee. Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, of Rollinson, is convener of Young People's Work.

Farm Girls' Conference

The seventh annual convention of the farm girls of Saskatchewan will be held at the University of Saskatchewan on June 12, 13, 14 and 15, it is announced by Miss Abbie DeLury, director of the Homemakers' Department at the university.

Two girls may be sent by each society. The age limit for those making application is between 15 and 21. Girls are to be selected from rural homes by the agricultural societies of the province, but where there is no agricultural society within 20 miles, homemakers' clubs may send girls, and Grain Growers' Associations or Women Grain Growers' Associations, 20 miles from an agricultural society or homemakers' club, may send two girls.

The provincial department of agriculture will refund to girls from agricultural societies or other organization sending delegates that portion of the railway fare in excess of \$7.00.

Bible Instruction in Schools

A resolution, originated by the Craigmyle U.F.W.A., is being sent by them to most of the principal church courts of the province, also the W.C.T.U., the Y.M.C.A., the Women's Institutes, the Salvation Army and Social Service Council, with the request that it be discussed at the next provincial meeting and that each body appoint a committee to study the need of the Alberta children for more Biblical instruction. The resolution follows:

"Inasmuch as it is becoming more and more recognized by the world's best minds that mankind needs a religion, and that the maintenance of present-day civiliza-

tion depends upon his having one, and inasmuch as the Bible is the basis of true civilization and is wrought into the fabric of our laws, our speech, our literature, our conceptions of right and wrong, duty and so forth; and inasmuch as it is excluded from our schools, causing a vast majority of our prairie children to grow up in ignorance of its teachings;

"We, the United Farm Women of Craigmyle, do urge upon the legislature that a law be enacted whereby all public schools shall be opened by reading without comment a portion of Scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and also that a well-written life of Christ, history of the Bible and Bible stories, be made available for public school libraries."

Sews for Relief Work

A splendid record of sewing for those in need goes to the credit of the Grassmere U.F.W.M. In January two bags of old clothes were made up and sent to Nurse Simpson, the district nurse, to be distributed among the children of the northern districts who were in need of clothing. At the meeting held in January there were 18 ladies present and the afternoon spent in sewing. In February a large box containing donations of food was sent to a needy family in the district. Grey wool was purchased and the knitting of socks started; also sewing was done on the Red Cross quilt. One member donated ten pairs of knitted mitts for children to be sent to Nurse Simpson. A letter of thanks was received from Nurse Simpson for parcels of clothes sent in January. At each of the meetings a lunch was served. The social side of life is further provided for by a joint committee of the U.F.M. and the U.F.W.M., which arranges dances, debates, etc., to be held every two weeks as far as possible, the proceeds going to enrich the funds of the local.

Greenway's Mock Parliament

The United Farm Women of Greenway had a full house for their mock parliament. The galleries were crowded when the government, through its leader, the Hon. Mrs. Stone, introduced a bill to abolish women's suffrage. In a clear and concise speech she outlined the government's proposal and declared emphatically the unfitness of women for the vote. The Hon. Mrs. C. Vicars, the second government speaker, pointed out the small percentage of women who desired the vote, while the third government speaker, Hon. Mrs. A. J. Conibear, showed that women's legal rights were obtained without the ballot and that her entrance into politics might have an evil influence in the home.

The first opposition speaker, Mrs. A. W. Conibear, pointed out a woman's place is wider than the home and her presence in public life would increase the efficiency of the government. Miss E. Parsonage came second with a fighting speech. She showed that legislation affecting women and children demanded the presence of women in politics and that man's ability to rule was not demonstrated in world conditions today. The third opposition speaker, Mrs. W. S. Conibear, outlined the growth of the suffrage movement and appealed for women's rights on the grounds that it was the very essence of democracy. Mrs. M. Playfair, the speaker of the evening, called for a division, and on the question being put the government measure was defeated, the count being 32-20.

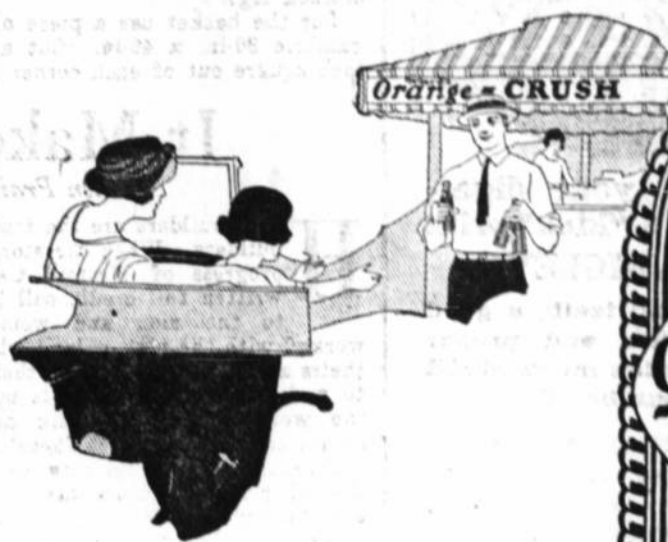
Interested in Poultry Raising

Leduc U.F.W.A. local, with a membership of 19, collects a \$1.00 fee and raises the other \$1.00 by sales and other means. Meetings are held at the different homes and the local finds that this arrangement attracts a much larger attendance. At the last meeting there was a short program, made possible by each member being required to respond with a solo, recitation, reading, piano solo or favorite recipe. Considerable talent was discovered among the members in this way. The president gave a talk on raising turkeys, she having started with one hen and by mating her with a neighbor's gobbler raised enough turkeys to sell about \$35 worth and kept five for her own use. An egg circle has been formed by the local and all living near town have had their flocks culled and are going into the chicken business in the right way.

Beautiful School Grounds

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. has taken an interest in the beautification of the school

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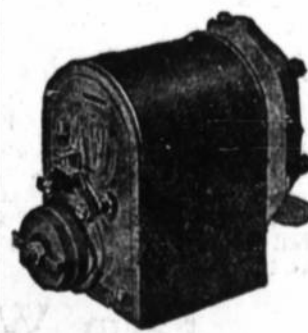
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ground. The ground has already been prepared and plans are underway to plant trees. The local has pledged themselves to "do all in their power to discourage the idea of so-called government control of the liquor traffic." Accordingly, all members present at the last meeting and some visitors signed their names to a resolution expressing themselves as opposed to any weakening of the present Liquor Act. A joint debate with the U.F.A. on the subject, "Resolved, that the movies are doing more harm than good," resulted in a victory for the negative side.

Make Quilt to Raise Money

During the month the members of Greenlawn U.F.A. made an autograph

quilt, each member making one block. Captains were chosen at the meeting a month previous, who in turn chose sides and each member was required to get as many names for the quilt as she could, at ten cents a name. The side getting the most names is to be rewarded by an entertainment at the home of the captain of the losing side. The blocks were made of wool goods, velvet or silk and put together in crazy-work pattern. The losing side had 128 names or \$12.80, and the winning side had 144 names or \$14.40. The captains are to put the blocks together and the quilt is to be sold later. The funds realized from the quilt are to be used for membership fees and other necessary expenditure.

Continued on Page 28

Manitoba's Coming Liquor Vote

Continued from Page 7

purchase permits one may buy. Permits are so cheap that an individual may be able to buy a number.

It fails to control carriage and delivery. Messengers (who may be purchasers) are given legal right to carry liquor from stores, from breweries, from retail depots to railway stations, to express offices and to residences. This is opposite of "control."

It fails to make local option of any value since the commission may issue a permit to everyone in the area, and stores and breweries and the brewers' retail depots which may be established may deliver liquor to every residence.

Wider Open Than B.C.'s Act

Moderation League members like to quote British Columbia's Liquor Control Act to Manitoba's. British Columbia's act is far from desirable, but even at that it has some safeguards which are omitted in the proposed Manitoba legislation. It is worth the time to compare the two:

British Columbia's act provides that all liquor sold in the province shall be sold through regularly-established vendors. The Manitoba bill omits this regulation.

British Columbia's act defines the quantity to be sold under a single purchase permit. Manitoba's bill says nothing about the quantity that will be sold to the individual.

British Columbia's act requires that everyone purchasing a permit must write his signature for identification purposes. The Manitoba bill has no such requirement. The former also requires that, before any delivery of liquor, the vendor shall endorse on the permit the nature and the quantity of the liquor and the date. This effectively checks the quantity purchased. The Manitoba bill provides no such check.

British Columbia's act restricts the

hours of sale in government stores within definite limits. Manitoba's bill leaves the hours of the stores to a commission and gives the commission no power over breweries or brewers' depots as to their hours of sale.

Does Not Stop Bootlegging

One of the fair promises held out by the Moderation League is that bootlegging will be stopped under the proposed legislation. The Manitoba bill deliberately omits two provisions made in the British Columbia act to check bootlegging. The British Columbia Liquor Act, is much "tighter" than Manitoba's proposed legislation. In view of this it is interesting to read the following statement from the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., in The World, of October 11, 1922: "Never in the history of this country, prior to 1920 was bootlegging comparable in magnitude and murderous results to what it is today," and "you can trace violent crimes all over the province connected with bootlegging." The Vancouver Daily World in an editorial of November 9, 1922, under the heading, End The Bootleggers' Paradise, states: "Rum-runners, gunmen, thugs, and all the parasites which thrive in the miasma of the underworld of the Pacific Coast are fostered by the policy now in force. The epidemic of murders and assaults which British Columbia is suffering from is a part of the penalty we are paying for the present system. Calculations show that bootleggers handle as much liquor as the government stores."

The Vancouver Sun, on September 22, 1922, declares: "Public opinion is unanimous that the British Columbia Moderation Act is a failure economically, socially, morally. Drunkenness and bootlegging have not been decreased."

We are told by the Moderationists that under government sale of liquor we will cut out the heavy expense of

maintaining inspectors "spotters" and "spys" they call them. And yet British Columbia in the 15 months of the operating of its Liquor Act paid \$105,967 through its liquor commission for secret service.

Will it Bring Prosperity?

Another fair promise dangled before the eyes of the people is that the money would help to pay part of our heavy burden of public debt, that the sale of liquor will bring prosperity to Manitoba. One of the leaders of the Moderation League while speaking on the platform paints a rosy picture of Winnipeg as the mecca of thirsty tourists with money pouring in from all over the American continent and business booming.

Burning dollars never made anybody rich. Nor can we spend a part of our income on liquor, and have as many of the necessities and comforts of life in our homes. The Vancouver World says: "Money paid for liquor is lost; there is no accompanying constructive force or producing force. Money is paid over; liquor is obtained and swallowed and both money and liquor are gone; the money gone out of the country to buy more liquor and the purchased liquor is in turn non-constructive and non-productive. There is an endless chain of abstracting money for non-productive uses."

Take a look at the statement of the retail grocers of British Columbia made in convention after eight month's trial of government sale of liquor: "The business of the retail grocers is suffering very heavily from the diversion of money into liquor channels which should be spent legitimately to supply food and other necessities and comforts for the people. And . . . merchants in other lines are similarly affected by the heavy expenditure for liquor." That does not look as if liquor sale was bringing general prosperity to business



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in British Columbia. Again, in the Vancouver World of June 3, 1922, we find the following: "At least half a million dollars per month goes out of the province to pay distillers for liquor; and the amount is increasing. The retail trade of this province cannot afford to be slowed down by such a huge amount per month. One branch of the public gains and another branch loses and the branch which gains is a non-constructive and non-producing branch."

A Winnipeg man defending the Quebec system of selling liquor gives some interesting figures which he vouches for as correct. A 500 case shipment of Scotch whiskey costs in Montreal \$8,340. Federal taxes—duty and sales tax—he puts at \$9,590, making a total cost of \$17,930. At \$4.00 per bottle (commission list price) the total selling price is \$24,000 which gives the province \$6,070 or approximately 34 per cent.

Consider the case in mention: \$9,590 is added to the federal taxation of the province and ultimately \$6,070 is received into the provincial treasury. That is by paying \$9,590 to the Dominion the people of Quebec save themselves from having to pay \$6,070. On that proposition they lose out to the extent of \$3,520.

Quebec is acclaimed by the Moderationists to be enjoying exceptional prosperity, and yet we find according to Dun's report for 1922, that Quebec has 40 per cent. of the business failures for the whole of Canada, for the year. Seventy per cent. of these failures were trading concerns dealing directly with the people. The people's money did not come to these concerns. It went for liquor.

Saskatchewan's Experience

Saskatchewan had government liquor stores for a year and a half from July 1, 1915, and the people voted them out by a majority of 71,583. The vote in the cities, all of which had one or more stores, showed in every case a large majority for closing the stores, the totals being 12,744 to 1,963. The incorporated towns (every one of them and there were 73) voted the same way, the total vote being 3,430 to 448. Of 300 villages all but eight were against the stores and of nearly 400 rural municipalities all but 19.

Form of Ballot and Voting Lists

The ballot to be used for voting is quite simple. The voter will put an X against "no" or "yes" to the query: "Do you approve of the proposed law entitled, An Act to Provide for Government Control and Sale of Liquors, by the Moderation League, which provides for sale of all kinds of liquors for beverage purposes by government stores in accordance with the provisions of the Manitoba Temperance Act."

A sufficient number of affirmative answers will bring the bill into force as a part of governing legislation of the province. A sufficient number of "no's" will mean that the bill will not come into effect.

The provincial voters' lists will be used. Provision has been made for those who are not on the list already and who are entitled to vote to do so. Such a person must go to the poll at which he should vote with someone whose name is already on the voters' list. He will take an oath that he has the necessary qualifications for voting and the person who takes him there will also take an oath that he knows this to be true.



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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Forgan, a Strong Local

George M. Dickson, the secretary of the Forgan local, is a newcomer in the district. Since the former secretary, Fred McNaughton, resigned about a year ago, the local has been allowed to languish to some extent. Recently, however, they have received an accession of strength owing to the decision of the members of the former Lion's Head local to throw in their lot with Forgan. They have now a strong local, and it is hoped that great success will result.

Drifting

Writing of a banquet held by the local, at which several public men were present as speakers, and in connection with which there was a good turn out, W. L. Berry, secretary of the Wycollar local says: "What a strange thing human nature is. Here, because there were 'eats,' and a few public men, 'The world and his wife' turned out; at other times eight or ten would be about all that would turn up, although, on talking to people individually, they admit they should join and attend, it being the only way we are ever going to be able to do anything. The fact remains, they do not." People who think and act, or rather fail to act, in this way may be compared with a man in a boat nearing the rapids, and yet who makes no effort to save himself. Some day they are going to wake up to the fact that they have made a big mistake. Organization is the only thing that will save the farmer from economic ruin.

Fanford's Recipe for Success

"Fanford local is just as vigorous and healthy now as the night it was born, over two years since," says Thos. Carter, the secretary in writing to the Central secretary. How do they do it? Mr. Carter's recipe is: Regular meetings, winter and summer, once a month; giving each member something to do; and acting as a Board of Trade for the district. This, Mr. Carter believes, will give every member an interest in the association, and make for success. There is need, he asserts, for a Grain Growers' local in every district, and if suitable methods can be followed there is no reason why such a local should not succeed.

Suggests Banquet

Mike McLachlan, director of District No. 14, in writing the Central office, suggests the holding of a banquet in Swift Current soon after seeding. He credits Cecil Smith, secretary of the Peel local, with the idea. Mr. McLachlan suggests that the summer campaign in the municipality be opened with an open-air gathering in the afternoon in the vicinity of Swift Current, and that the proposed banquet take place the same evening in the Princess Royal theatre. He proposes that one or two speakers address the meeting at the close of the banquet, combined with a short program, and "polish it off with the inevitable light fantastic display so dear to the hearts of youth." Mr. McLachlan does not say whether he would "trip it," along with the rest, but it would not be surprising if he did. However, the matter has not yet passed beyond the suggestion stage, but there does not appear to be any reason why it should not be carried out much as outlined.

Keeping Up Interest

The problem of keeping up interest of members of the association is one which, like the poor, is always with us, and many a brain has been racked with wondering "why the members don't attend." The simplest solution of the problem is to find out, and we are indebted to the Harwood local, at Lafleche, in the south-western part of the province for showing us the way.

Any disease is most easily cured in

its early stages, before it gets "fast hold," and the same applies to non-attendance at local meetings. Recognizing this fact the members of the Harwood local decided to have the roll called at each meeting, and if any member fails to respond for two successive meetings, the policeman, in the shape of one of the directors, goes after him; not to lock him up, of course, but to find out the why and the wherefore of his delinquency, the result being reported at the next succeeding meeting.

Alberta

Wants Sugar Factory

The last meeting of Eight Mile local passed a resolution instructing the secretary to communicate with all U.F.A. locals in the Lethbridge district, the Board of Trade and business enterprises, urging them to co-operate in securing a cannery or sugar factory for the district. The resolution states that as most of the land in the district is irrigated and the market poor for garden truck, hay and grain in large quantities, a cannery would enable growers to dispose of the vegetables to better advantage.

Ask for Road Work

A resolution passed by the Picture Butte local at a recent meeting asks the United Grain Growers Limited to provide an elevator, lumber yard and grist mill at each townsite on the Kipp-Suffield railway branch, as soon as located. A further resolution asks to have the road graded between townships 10 and 11, ranges 20 and 21, to Commerce. The resolution states that washouts have made it necessary to make a ten-mile detour in order to reach Lethbridge from the Picture Butte district.

Join District Association

Woodlands local recently voted to join the Westlock District Association. A date was fixed for the completion of the Woodlands Hall, and a resolution was endorsed asking for the erection of grain elevators at the Pacific Coast.

Olds-Bowden Selling Association

A co-operative selling association is being organized in the Olds and Bowden districts. The territory adjacent to these towns, and extending west as far as the settlement goes, is being canvassed for signatures to contracts which are drawn for five years. The association proposes to sell hay, grain, livestock, dairy produce, poultry and eggs. The minimum number of signatures required to make the contract valid is three hundred.

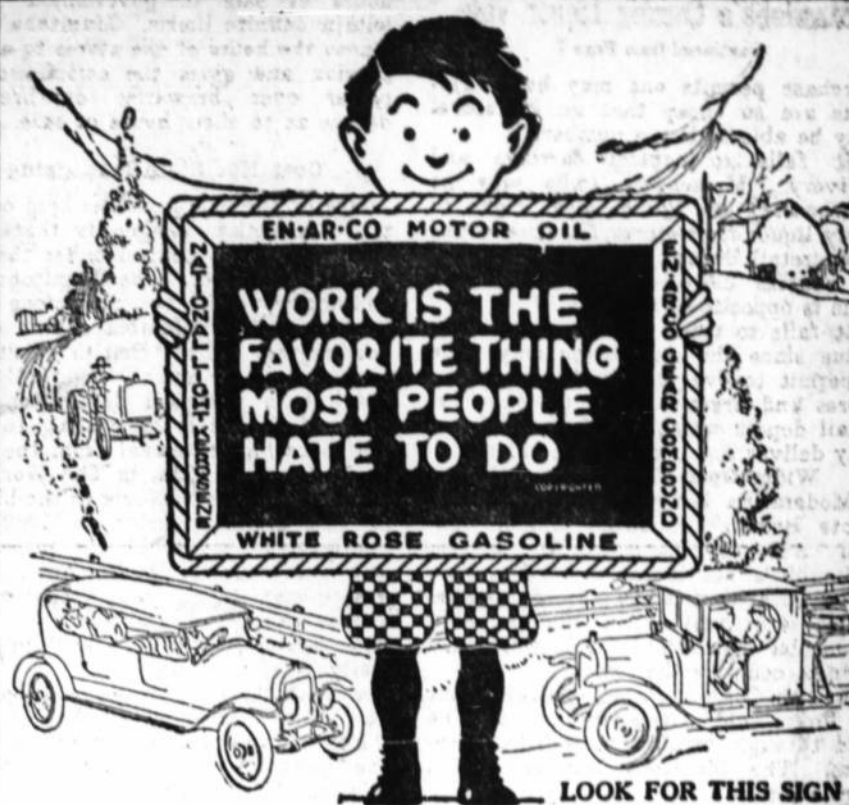
A provisional board has been organized, consisting of one member from each U.F.A. local participating. The members are: Dr. Paisley (chairman), Olds; J. B. McLaren, Bowden; Mr. Tims, Rocky Mountain House; Mr. Fletcher, Eagle Valley; Mr. Berkley, Berrydale; Mr. Blackhurst, Rockwood; Mr. Dench, Harmattan; A. M. Nisbet, Nisbet; and a representative of the new Sundre local. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., is secretary.

Each local appoints a canvassing committee, and meetings are being arranged to discuss the general scheme of co-operative marketing and create interest in the association.

Hanna Co-operative

The annual statement of the Hanna Co-operative Association shows a very healthy financial condition. At the close of the financial year December 1, 1921, to November 30, 1922, the balance carried to surplus account was \$4,051.37. The paid-up capital of the association is \$2,815. Real estate holdings are valued at \$2,787. Merchandise sales for the year totalled \$48,427.32, with a gross trading profit of \$5,937.98, which represents 12.26 per cent. on total sales and 13.93 per cent. on cost. Other

Continued on Page 34



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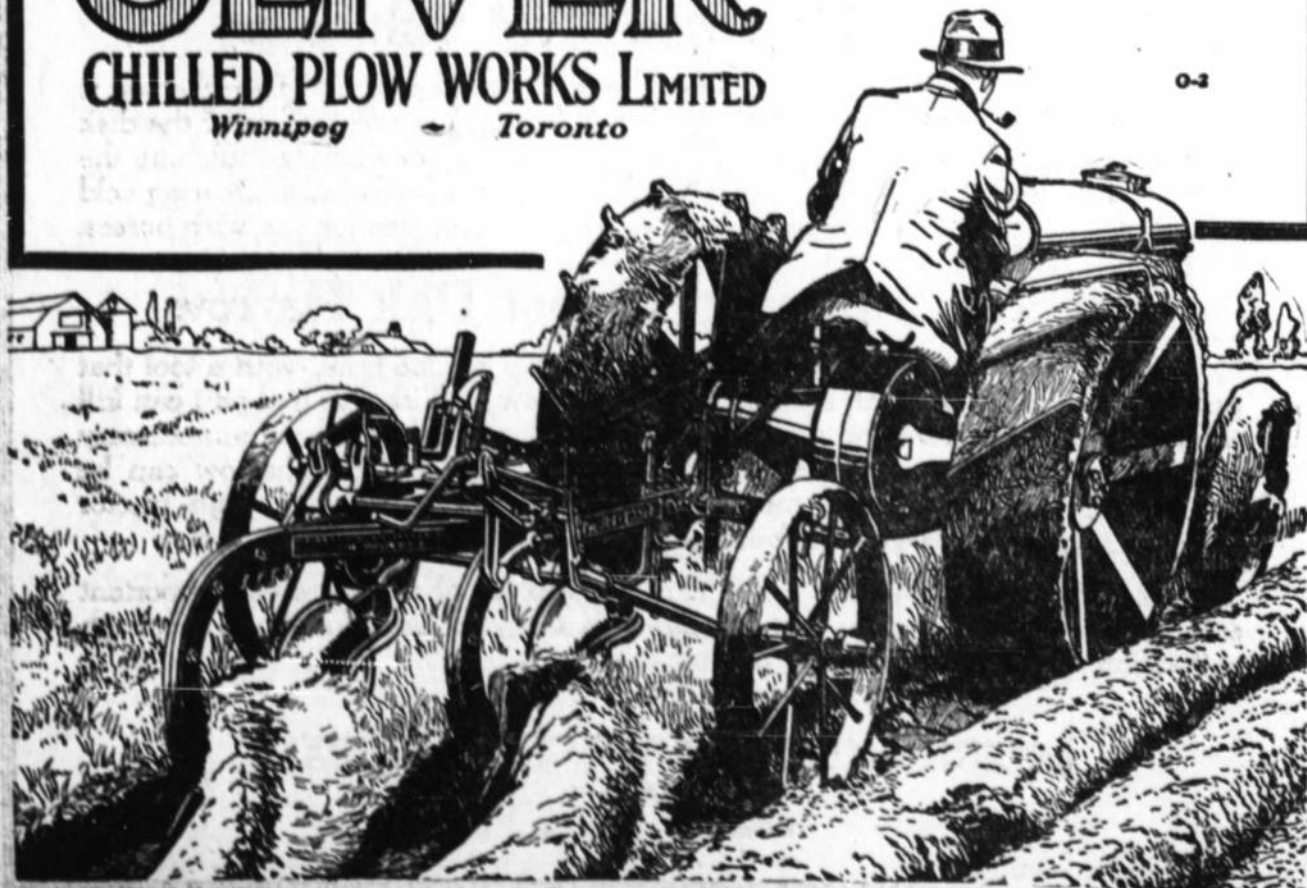
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The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 8

"jiner" for business purposes, and he was wearing all his lodge pins in the expectation of obtaining special privileges from brother members while travelling.

C. D. Budlong wore a "blazer" and a pair of mountain boots that had involved him in a quarrel with a Pullman conductor, who had called him a vandal for snagging a plush seat with the hobnails. At his wife's request, Mr. Budlong was bringing a canvas telescope filled with a variety of tinned fruits. It was so heavy that it sagged from the handle as he bore it in front of him with both hands, so no one was deceived by his heroic efforts to carry it jauntily and make it appear that he did not notice the weight.

When it came to altered looks, Wallie had no monopoly on surprise. The Happy Family found it difficult to reconcile this rather tough-looking young man with the nice, neat boy who had blown them kisses from the motor bus.

"Now, what sort of a conveyance have you provided?" enquired Mr. Stott, who had taken the initiative in such matters during the trip.

Wallie pointed proudly to the stage-coach with Pinkey on the box and Mr. Tucker standing faithfully at the leaders' heads.

Everybody exclaimed in delight and lost no time in greeting Pinkey, whose response was cordial but brief. To Wallie he said, out of the corner of his mouth:

"Load 'em on. The roan is gittin' a hump in his back."

"We have 25 miles to make," Wallie hinted.

"Our luggage? How about that?" enquired Mr. Stott.

"It will follow," Wallie opened the stage-coach door as a further hint.

"I want to get some snap-shots of the town," said Mr. Penrose, who had his camera and a pair of field-glasses slung over his shoulder.

"What an experience this will be to write home!" gushed Miss Gaskett. "Let's stop at the office and mail post cards."

Pinkey leaned over the side and winked at Wallie, who urged uneasily:

"I am sorry to insist," said Wallie, "but we really will have to hurry."

Thus urged, they proceeded to clamber in, except Miss Gertie Eyester, who was patting the roan on the nose.

"Dear 'tittle horsey!"

"'Tittle horse eats human flesh, you'd better not git too close," said Pinkey.

Miss Eyester looked admiringly at Pinkey in his red shirt and declared with an arch glance:

"You're so droll, Mr. Fripp!"

Since Mr. Fripp thought something of the sort himself he did not contradict her, but told himself that she was "not so bad—for a dude."

"I hope the horses are perfectly safe, because my heart isn't good, and when I'm frightened it goes bad and my lips get just b-l-u-e!"

"They look all right now," said Pinkey, after giving them his careful attention.

Miss Eyester observed wistfully:

"I hope I will get well and strong out here."

"If you'd go out in a cow-camp for a couple months it would do you a world of good," Pinkey advised her. "You'd fatten up."

Mr. Budlong, who had gotten in the coach, got out again to enquire of Pinkey if he was sure the horses were perfectly gentle.

"I'd trust my own step-mother behind 'em anywhere."

Mr. Budlong, who had had a step-mother, intimated that that was not convincing proof, and returned to the coach declaring that he had no fears for himself, but his wife was nervous.

To show his contempt of danger, Mr. Stott said: "Poof!"

Wallie, having closed the door, climbed up beside Pinkey, who unlocked the brake.

"I always feel helpless shut inside a vehicle," declared Mr. Budlong.

Mr. Stott again said recklessly: "Poof!"

Just as he said "poof", the leaders rose on their hind legs. Mr. Tucker, who rose with them, lunged valiantly to their bits and dangled there. One of

the wheel horses laid down and the other tried to climb over the back of the leader in front of him, while the bystanders scattered.

"There seems to be some kind of a ruckus," Mr. Appel remarked as he stood up and leaned out the window.

Before he had time to report, however, two side wheels went over the edge of the station platform, tipping the coach to an angle that sent all the passengers on the upper side into the laps of those on the lower.

Aunt Lizzie pitched headlong and with such force that when she struck Mr. Stott on the mouth with her onyx apple she cut his lip.

"You'll kill somebody with that yet!" Mr. Stott glared at the keep-sake.

Aunt Lizzie scrambled back into her seat and looked composedly at the drop of blood he offered in evidence, on the corner of his handkerchief.

Mr. Appel, who undoubtedly would have gone through the window when the coach lurched had it not been for his wife's presence of mind in clutching him by the coat, demanded in an angry voice—instead of showing the gratitude she had reason to expect:

"Whatch you doin'? Tearin' the clothes off'n m'back? Wisht you'd leave me be!"

It had been years since Mr. Appel had spoken to his wife like that. Mrs. Appel opened her reticule, took out a handkerchief and held it to her eyes.

In the meantime the side wheels had dropped off the station platform and the coach had righted itself, but in spite of all that Pinkey and Wallie could do the leaders swung sharply to the left and dragged the wheel horses after them down the railroad track.

When the wheels struck the ties, Miss Mattie Gaskett bounded into the air as if she had been sitting upon a steel coil that had suddenly been released. She was wearing a tall-crowned hat of a style that had not been in vogue for some years, and as she struck the roof it cracked and went shut like an accordion, so that it was of an altogether different shape when she dropped back to the seat.

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed, blinking in a dazed fashion as she felt of her hat.

Mrs. J. Harry Stott and Mr. Budlong, who had bumped heads so hard that the thud was heard, were eyeing each other in an unfriendly fashion as they felt of their foreheads, waiting for the lump.

Mr. Stott, who was still patting his lip with his handkerchief, declared:

"Such roads as these retard the development of a county."

"Undoubtedly," agreed Mr. Appel, getting up out of the aisle. "They are a disgrace!"

"We are going away from the mountains—I don't understand—"

Mr. Stott smiled reassuringly at Mrs. Budlong and told her that Wallie and Pinkey, of course, knew the road.

"I don't care," she insisted, stoutly, "I believe something's wrong. We are going awfully fast, and if I thought it was as rough as this all the way I should prefer to walk."

"You must remember that you are now in the West, Mrs. Budlong," Mr. Stott replied in a kind but reproving tone, "and we cannot expect—"

Mrs. Budlong, who had just bitten her tongue, retorted sharply:

"We certainly could expect a more comfortable conveyance than this. If I live to get out I shall never foot in it again."

"When we stop at the post office," said Mr. Budlong in a tone of decision as he clung to the window frame, "I shall hire a machine and go out—the rest of you can do as you like."

If there was dissatisfaction inside the coach it was nothing at all compared to the excitement on the box as the horses galloped down the railroad track. The leaders' mouths might have been bound in cast-iron for all the attention they paid to the pull on their bits, although Pinkey and Wallie were using their combined strength in their efforts to stop the runaways.

"Them dudes must be gittin' an awful churnin'," said Pinkey through his clenched teeth.

"We'll be lucky if we are not ditched," Wallie panted as he braced his feet.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

"Wouldn't that be some rank! Even if we 'rim a tire' we got to swing off this track, for there's a culvert somewhere along here and--"

"Pink!"

Pinkey had not time to look, but he knew what the sharp exclamation meant.

"Pull my gun out--lay it on the seat--I can stop 'em if I must."

Pinkey's face was white under its sunburn and his jaw was set.

"How far we got?"

"About a hundred yards," Wallie answered, breathing heavily.

"We'll give 'em one more try. My hands are playin' out. You pop it to the roan when I say. Cut him wide open! If I can't turn him, I'll drop him. They'll pile up and stop. It's the only way."

Pinkey dug his heels into the foot-brace in front and took a tighter wrap of the lines around his hands. He could see the culvert ahead. His voice was hoarse as he gave the word.

Wallie stood up and swung the long rawhide braided whip. At the same time Pinkey put all his failing strength on one line. As the roan felt the tremendous pull on his mouth and the whip-thongs stung his head and neck, he turned at a sharp angle, dragging his mate. The wheel horses followed, and some of the stout oak spokes splintered in the wheels as they jerked the coach over the rail.

The pallid pair exchanged a quick glance of unutterable relief. The horses were still running but their speed was slackening as Pinkey swung them in a circle toward the town. Dragging the heavy coach over sagebrush hummocks and through sand had winded them so that they were almost ready to quit when they turned down the main street.

"If we'd 'a' hit that culvert we mighta killed off half our dudes. That woulda been what I call notorious hard luck," Pinkey had just observed, when Wallie commenced to whip the horses to a run once more.

"What you doin' that for?" He turned in astonishment.

"Let 'em go--I know what I'm about!"

"I think your crazy, but I'll do what you say till I'm sure," Pinkey answered as Wallie continued to lay on the lash.

Imperative commands were coming from inside the coach as it tore through the main street.

"Let me out of this death-trap!" Old Mr. Penrose's bellow of rage was heard above the chorus of voices demanding that Pinkey stop.

But it was not until they were well on the road to the ranch, and Prouty was a speck, that the horses were permitted to slow down; then Pinkey turned and looked at Wallie admiringly.

"You shore got a head on you, old pard! We wouldn't 'a' had a dude left if we'd let 'em out while they was mad."

CHAPTER XVIII

A Shock for Mr. Canby

The morning following their arrival at The Lolabama, The Happy Family, looking several shades less happy, began coming from their tents shortly after daylight. By five o'clock they were all up and dressed, since, being accustomed to darkened rooms, they found themselves unable to sleep owing to the glare coming through the white canvas.

Out of consideration for his guests, whom he remembered as late risers, Wallie had set the breakfast hour at eight-thirty. This seemed an eternity to The Happy Family who, already famished, consulted their watches with increasing frequency while they watched the door of the bunk-house like cats at a mouse-hole for the cook to make his appearance.

After wandering around to look listlessly at the ponies, and at the salt-water plunge that was to rejuvenate them, they sat down on the edge of the platforms in front of their tents to endure somehow the three hours which must pass before breakfast.

Conversation was reduced to monosyllables as, miserable and apathetic, they sat thinking of the food they had sent back to Mr. Cone's kitchen with caustic comments, of the various dishes for which the chef of The Colonial was celebrated.

Mr. Stott thought that his watch must be slow until it was found that

every other watch agreed with his exactly. He declared that when the cook did appear he meant to urge him to hurry breakfast.

The cook came out, finally, at seven-thirty, and, after a surprised glance at the row on the platforms, strode into the kitchen where he rattled the range as if it were his purpose to wreck it.

When the smoke rose from the chimney Mr. Stott went to the door to carry out his intention of asking the cook to speed up breakfast.

A large sign greeted him:

DUDES KEEP OUT

The cook was a gaunt, long-legged person with a saturnine countenance. He wore a seersucker coat with a nickel badge pinned on the lapel of it.

As an opening wedge Mr. Stott smiled engagingly and pointed to it:

"For exceptional gallantry, I presume—a war medal?"

The hero stopped long enough to offer it for Mr. Stott's closer inspection.

It read:

United Order of Pastry Cooks
of the World.

Taken somewhat aback, Mr. Stott said feebly:

"Very nice, indeed—er—"

"Mr. Hicks, at your service!" the cook supplemented, bowing formally.

"Hicks," Mr. Stott added.

"Just take a second longer and say 'Mister.'"

The cook eyed him in such a fashion as he administered the reprimand for his familiarity that Mr. Stott backed off without mentioning his starving condition.

"What did he say?" they asked, eagerly, as he sat down on his platform, somewhat crestfallen.

"He seems a temperamental person," Mr. Stott replied, evasively. "But we shall have breakfast in due season."

It was suspected that Mr. Stott had failed in his mission, and they were sure of it as the hands dragged around to eight-thirty.

At that hour precisely Mr. Hicks came out and hammered on a triangle as vigorously as if it were necessary. In spite of their efforts to appear unconcerned when it jangled, the haste of the guests was nothing less than indecent as they hurried to the dining-room and scrambled for seats at the table.

The promise of food raised their spirits a trifle and Mr. Appel was able to say humorously as, with his table knife, he scalped his agate-ware plate loose from the oil-cloth:

"I suppose we shall soon learn the customs of the country. In a month we should all be fairly well acclimated."

"Acclimated," Mr. Stott corrected.

"Acclimated," Mr. Appel maintained, obstinately. "At least with your kind permission I shall continue to so pronounce it."

The silence that followed while breakfast was being placed upon the table was broken by Miss Eyester, who said, timidly:

"In the night I thought I heard something sniffing, and it frightened me."

Not to be outdone in sensational experiences, Mrs. Stott averred positively:

"There was some wild animal running over our tent. I could hear its sharp claws sticking into the canvas. A coyote, I fancy."

"A ground-squirrel, more likely," remarked Mr. Appel.

"Prob'ly a chipmunk," said Pinkey, prosaically.

"Are they dangerous, Mr. Fripp?" enquired Miss Gaskett.

"Not unless cornered or wounded," he replied, gravely.

This was a joke, obviously, so everybody laughed, which stimulated Pinkey to further effort. When Mr. Hicks poured his cup so full that the coffee ran over he remarked facetiously:

"It won't stack, cookie."

Coffee-pot in hand, Mr. Hicks drew himself up majestically and his eyes withered Pinkey.

"I beg to be excused from such familiarity, and if you wish our pleasant relations to continue you will not repeat it."

"I bet I won't josh him again," Pinkey said, ruefully, when Mr. Hicks returned to the kitchen in the manner of offended royalty.

Looking sympathetically at Pinkey,

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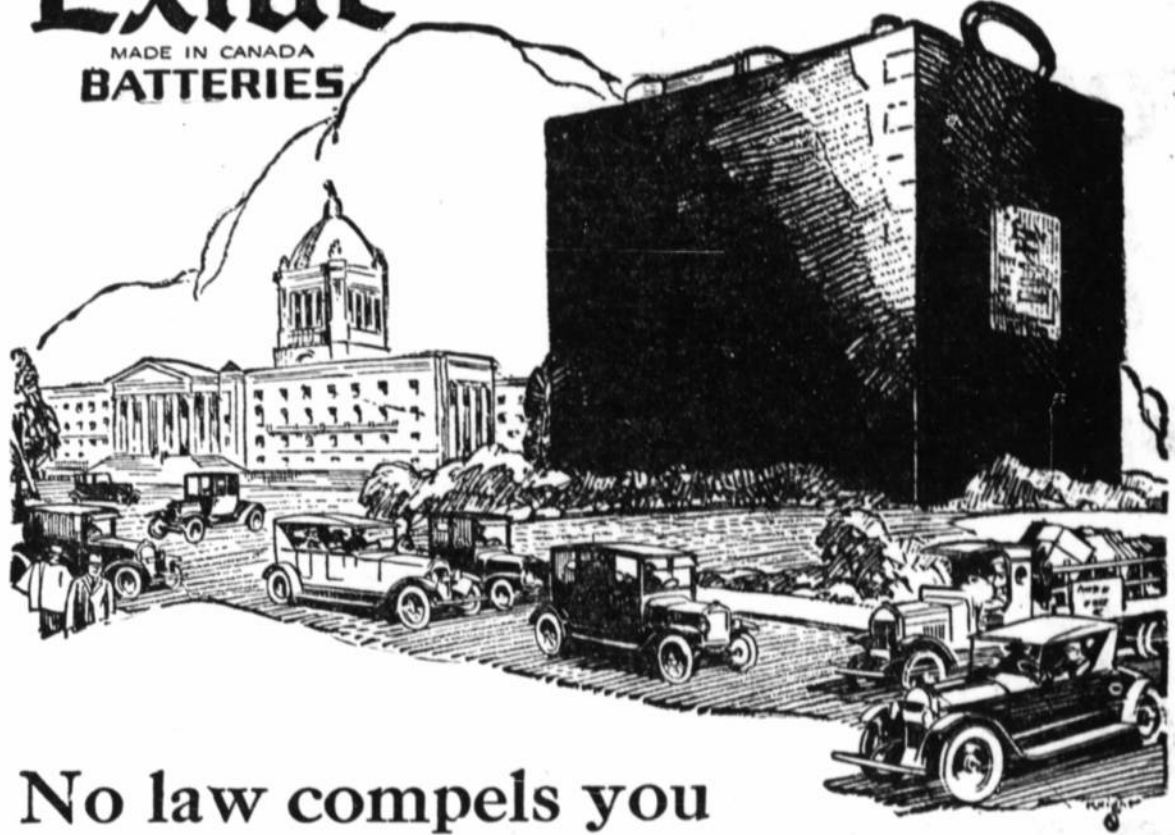
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season they had gathered together a fund of useful knowledge concerning the ways in which farm homes could be improved by growing tree fruits.

However this team was not the only one produced by the Morden club. A group of girls took up canning during the first season and were followed by others who were interested in other phases of work.

Florence Conner, Evelyn Finn and Beatrice Wood, put on a demonstration of home nursing, under the direction of Miss Hall, the public health nurse. At first they met for practices at the local hospital and later used the community hall. This team's motto was "Aim at Perfection," which is the goal for which every group should strive.

After practicing faithfully for a long period of time the girls put on their demonstration at the horticultural fair held in Morden and were able to inter-

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est many people in the subject of first aid and home nursing.

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No. 1256—Smart Dress that will make you look slim. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with ¼ yard 18-inch contrasting.

Transfer Pattern No. 608—in yellow only—15c extra.



No. 1643—This dress is as easy to make as the simplest apron. You just sew up the side seams, finish the neck and hem the skirt and one of the prettiest dresses you have ever seen is finished. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. The small size requires 3 yards 36-inch material with 2 yards 14-inch contrasting if facing is desired.

No. 9676—Infant's Set, consisting of one-piece dress, Gertrude petticoat and sacque. The pattern is cut in one size. The dress requires 1½ yards 36-inch or wider material; the petticoat requires 1½ yards 27-inch material; and the sacque requires ¼ yard 20-inch material with 5½ yards ribbon.

No. 1454—One-piece House Garment, may be worn as either a cover-all apron or as a morning frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 38-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch white material and ¼ yard 36-inch black material.

No. 1615—Smart Frock with Matching Bloomers. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch plaid material and 1½ yards 36-inch white material.

All Patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Dainty Touches for Dresses

Continued from Page 14

Lace may be put on by rolling the edge of the collar and whipping, or the edge of the collar may be hemmed and the lace stitched on with the hem.

Collars made of firm material such as linen or pique are pretty if picoted around the edge in a colored thread and then hemstitched about half an inch or three-quarters of an inch in from the edge of the collar with the same color. When it is not possible to get hemstitching done, hand finishes such as blanket stitching, chain stitching, couching or over-casting may be used effectively.

Another rather effective and unusual finish for the edge of collars is done in the following way: Cut a bias strip of gingham about one and a half inches wide and long enough to go around the edge of the white collar. Turn in the edge of the collar once to the wrong side and baste. Now fold the bias strip in half and place it on the wrong side of the collar, with the folded edge of the bias strip just extending over the turned edge of the collar about a quarter of an inch. Baste and stitch by machine as close to the edge of the collar as possible. The

edge now is finished by hand. Take two little stitches in the same place and draw up tightly, catching the binding to the collar part, then slip the needle in between the folds of the material or carry it along on the wrong side of the collar for about half an inch and take another couple of stitches, thus making a little scallopy edge. The wrong side of this collar may be finished off by turning in the edge of the bias material and stitching it back on to itself.

The tuxedo collar, that is the long, straight collar extending to the waist line or below, requires a vest with it. This collar is very good for the woman of generous proportions as it gives her long straight lines. It may be finished in any of the above ways, the vest being trimmed to match.

Many of the latest models show gay colored handkerchiefs of silk, tied in a knot at one shoulder, the kerchief falling down over the other shoulder. Another kerchief forms a girdle, the knot being tied on one hip. This style is suitable only for tall, slight girls and can only be worn with a very plain dress. It is worn for sport costumes, and may be very charming if a pleasing color scheme is used.

• Many of the latest models show ribbon

Stylish but Simple



No. 1621—Tiers of material in overskirt fashion are seen on the latest and smartest frocks for the coming season. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 610—in yellow only—15c extra.
No. 1590—The Smart Jacquette Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1102—Two-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1627—Little Boy's Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting and 1½ yards ruffling.

No. 9402—Infant's Single or Double Cape. Cut in one size and requires for cape with hood 2½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 20-inch silk for hood lining.

Transfer Pattern No. 633—in blue only—15c extra.

No. 1351—Near and Attractive House or Morning Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

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sashes, either wide or narrow, most of them being tied in bows or knots at the hip. The braided girdle is very popular and is made by cutting three pieces of material about one and two-third times the length of the waist line and about two and a half inches wide, the width of course depending upon the kind of material used. Each strip must be stitched along the length and turned inside out and then the three pieces are braided loosely together. These pieces should not be pressed with the iron as they should have a soft drapy appearance. The girdle may be finished with a rosette or a flower made of the material.

Cut ten pieces of material to form the petals of a flower. Put two together and stitch around, leaving an opening at the narrow end so that it can be turned inside out. Arrange the five petals to form a flower and sew together, cut a circle out of the material about one and a half inches in diameter, gather around the edge, fill in with a little cotton-batting and draw up. Keep this centre flat. Then sew to the centre of the flower and sew to the girdle.

Another way of making a girdle is to cut a piece of material about four inches wide the length of the waist line. Sew and turn inside out as before and simply wind ribbon of a contrasting color or harmonizing shade over and over, making the lines of the ribbon cross the belt diagonally. The ribbon should not be more than half an inch or three-quarters of an inch wide. This girdle also should be finished with a flower, bow or ornament.

Applique work is used to some extent

this season again, but seems to be more popular with children's clothes than with grown-ups. The designs are simple, most of them consisting of circles of various sizes combined in an artistic way.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 17

Scheme for Poultry Selling

The co-operative idea seems to be popular with the Burnmore Women's Section, as they report holding joint meetings with the men through the winter, having the young people contribute to the program, discussed co-operation between school and home at their meetings and have worked out a scheme for the co-operative selling of poultry. Dundurn should be a pleasant neighborhood in which to live.

Tyner Buys a Piano

The Tyner G.G. Women's Section has held regular monthly meetings all winter. Last November the club had a bazaar at which there were 11 booths, the receipts from which were something over \$270. During the year \$114.25 was donated toward the community piano fund and there were also purchased a number of articles necessary in a sick-room. One of the members, a trained nurse, has charge of the articles and they are loaned to anyone needing them. There are 22 paid-up members, seven of whom are preparing a three-act play to be put on some time during the summer.

Club Briefs

The United Farmers of Dauphin district held their annual ball the last week in February. The committee was able to enlist six other U.F.M. locals in the surrounding districts to assist them. The night was ideal and with 373 tickets sold the hall was packed. A pleasing novelty feature was the arrangement of the stage. It was transformed into a most realistic representation of a farm house and yard, with McMurray's orchestra suitably enclosed in a space bordered by a picket fence. After all expenses were paid, \$138 was realized from the proceeds.

Stonewall U.F.W.M. has been handicapped through sickness and the bad condition of the roads, but are looking forward to better times and the women are working busily on plans to raise funds. They do sewing at their meetings, and are going to hold a sale of home cooking in one of the stores, the object being to help the local pay its fees. Owing to financial conditions it was decided that half the membership dues should be raised by co-operative effort, individual members to be responsible only for \$1.00 each.

The Craik W.G.G.A. report a membership of 46, with 12 meetings held during the year. This club has a fine rest room in town with a large permanent lending library in connection.

Although the Framnes U.F.W.M. have only a membership of 12, yet they are not afraid to attack work that counts in the community. Last year the biggest thing that they undertook was the purchasing of a piano for their hall. In order to raise the necessary funds they put on a concert and dance, and from the proceeds were able to meet the December payment. They are now getting busy in preparation for their payment next month. These women are staunch workers for the prohibition campaign.

The temperance question is receiving attention from the Wicklow U.F.W.M., a study being made of the Moderation League Bill. This group are selling the brooms for the Institute for the Blind, and have also provided a donation of fruit, etc., to a family who lost their home through fire.

The Women's Section of Brookside G.G.A. have undertaken to pay for the basement and equipment of a new school.

Irricana U.F.W.A. local is busy with spring work, but has nevertheless taken time to organize an egg circle, which has given satisfactory results so far. Later a definite study program will be adopted and the local is expecting to make double progress.

The appeal for contributions to the Everywoman's Fund has met with a prompt response from Tyner W.G.G.A., a money order for \$50 being received a few days ago.

The women of Mather U.F.W.M. held a millinery school, and also arranged to hold a pancake supper to raise funds to work with. They also gave their support to a temperance recital for the W.C.T.U., the proceeds of which will benefit the campaign funds.

Stremstown U.F.W.A. is asking that qualifications for voting at a municipal election be the same as at federal elections for both men and women.

A beautiful comforter was recently quilted by the Arborg U.F.W.M. out of khaki handkerchiefs and contributed to the Red Cross. The women of Arborg are skilful in working with wool and used as the filling for this comforter wool that was washed and carded in their own district.

Grassmere U.F.W.M. has just completed making two cozy Red Cross comforters out of khaki handkerchiefs, combined with pretty cretonne. In this way they are endeavoring to extend the benefits of organization beyond their own community.

The Buffalo Horn W.G.G.A., situated some 20 miles south of Ponteix, reports among its year's activities a Red Cross clinic, care of the cemetery, and mending for bachelors. There is evidently a true pioneer community spirit in that neighborhood.

Everywhere!

MACDONALD'S

BRIER

MEN on settled
farmsteads, in
northern forests, in
prairie shacks,
along old trails or
the new, regale the
masculine desire
for good tobacco,
with—

MACDONALD'S BRIER



Half Pound Tin
—The economy buy—
80¢

Also in Packages
15¢ and 25¢



The Tobacco with a heart

Keep the Children Gaining

Continued from Page 13

possibly help a child to gain, but it should be used in moderation. It is responsible for much trouble when eaten between meals and before going to bed.

Fat is needed by the growing body, so provide sufficient butter on bread and give whole milk rather than the skimmed variety.

The child who is trying to gain needs fruits and vegetables as they provide bone-building minerals, valuable acids and woody material so essential to preventing constipation. If there is insufficient bulk in the diet the intestinal tract becomes lazy and sluggish with the result that patent medicines are resorted to. Poisons produced by constipation prevent your child from being the bright-eyed, keen-minded human that he has every right to be. Young children should never be given fruit, except orange juice, without cooking, because at that age the digestive mechanism is not capable of handling these foods raw. Bananas, which are dangerous because they slip down so easily, need very careful chewing and should be taken with bread. When a child does eat them, the skins should be turning dark as they are then more digestible than when the skin is yellow. Cooked apples are the only safe kind for children, because they usually do not chew them sufficiently. I have seen infants in arms given this raw fruit because "apples are healthy." As a matter of fact they are not a good food for young children when uncooked. Prunes, dried apricots, peaches and pears are excellent substitutes for fresh fruits when it is not possible to get them. For very young children, press the fruit through a sieve after a thorough cooking. Potatoes boiled, baked or mashed should be a part of every day's food for older children, but let me warn you against giving the fried variety to them, whether underweight or not, because they are harder to digest than the others. Corn, cabbage, cucumbers, radishes and raw onions have no place in the diet of a child who is below normal—in fact they are not suitable for anyone under 12 years.

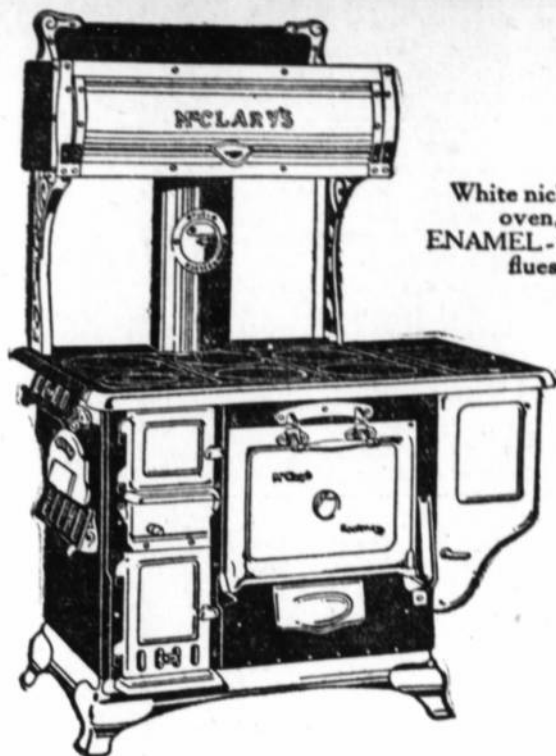
Thorough Chewing Necessary

In planning meals for your children, see that they get plenty of plain, wholesome, nourishing foods, nicely prepared, and there will be no difficulty in helping them to gain weight as they should. However, your responsibility is not over when the foods are placed on the table. Insist that they are eaten slowly and masticated thoroughly so that full value is obtained. Careless eating is wasteful, because only a small amount of nourishment is derived and added strain is placed upon the digestive system. Make meal time happy and the body will be able to make better use of the food. Never allow an over-tired child to eat a meal until he has rested, for he has often no appetite when fatigued. Rushing out to play immediately after eating keeps a child from gaining, because the food does not have a chance to digest properly.

Every underweight child who is at home should have a nap in the afternoon if he wants to come up to normal. Frequently he is using up more energy than he should, which prevents him from putting on flesh. "Early to bed" is an important rule to be followed, because the body cannot possibly grow, as it should, if the child is allowed to "stay up." An eminent doctor says, "Nearly 40 per cent. of all malnourished children keep late hours." See that no noise, late at night or early in the morning, disturbs the child's sleep if you expect him to gain, and draw the blinds so that he will sleep more soundly.

Strong, healthy bodies cannot possibly put on flesh if they are starved for fresh air. The pernicious habit of hermetically sealing windows in winter and sleeping in a closed room at other times of the year prevents a child from gaining because he is deprived of oxygen which is absolutely essential for bodily growth. A sleeping-porch is the ideal place for all children, but a room with a wide-open window serves the purpose. It takes hours for the brain to recover from air starvation, so it is small wonder that children are "stupid" or "lazy" at school when they have spent the night in a closed room.

In attempting to bring your children up to par, parents must co-operate to the fullest extent. If the interest of the children is secured they will think the game is lots of fun and the results will surprise you.



White nickeled
oven.
ENAMEL-CLAD
flues

See this
modern
range at
McClary's
Dealers'

The flues of a range are hidden from view—yet they are vital parts—most liable to corrosion and rust. Kootenay flues and smoke box are enamel-clad at every vital point.

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An old range may waste more than a new Kootenay costs

EVERY woman knows how dreadful an old range with a poor oven can be. How much coal it wastes! How often it ruins good food!

It is really an economy to have a modern Kootenay with its white nickeled steel oven (washable) and

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Easy to care for, easy to clean, a sure baker! It's a comfort every day—a range you would certainly be proud of and enjoy.

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Through Canadian Rockies—Jasper National Park—Mount Robson Park—Choice of Routes on Land and Sea Going or Returning—Magnificent Ocean Voyage Between Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

ARRANGE TO STAY
A FEW DAYS AT

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FRESH from the roaster
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Pays the Best and Longest

Rather strange that sometimes an outsider can express an opinion about your business better than you can yourself. That's what has happened to us. We have been trying to tell you all about the good qualities of Classified Ads. and along comes Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask., and beats us at our own game. Here's how he puts it:

"Classified Advertisements — advertisements classified—the whole thing in a nutshell. Business down to a fine point. You know what you want and what others have to sell. No wasted time or energy—just turn to the page, if your requirements are there, alright, if not, again alright; you know it isn't to be had at the time. No hunting page after page, hither and thither all through a paper under one heading or another, to find an article—it is right under your eyes be they ever so dull, and priced too as a rule. It pays to advertise. I'll say it does! But classified ads. pay the best and longest.

"Three years ago we advertised a breed of chickens for two insertions. We sold all we wanted to and could have sold more. This year we have had several enquiries for same breed and as we did not keep them only for the one year and had no further ads. run, I call it remarkable. Classified ads. did it, proving the cheapest and, through The Grain Growers' Guide, the most far-reaching agent between customers and producer."

Place to Play in the Country

Continued from Page 9

percentage of Ukrainians. During an interview Mr. Cummings was asked what method of Canadianizing the non-English he had found most successful and he replied, "We mix them up in all their work and in all their games." Mr. Cummings is a firm believer in the value of education through organized play and those who have observed the outstanding successes of his pupils on the farm and in the university agree that his methods of Canadianizing the non-English are efficient.

In the Virten district the inspector and school teachers have shown great interest in organized recreation and a play festival is arranged each year. To this festival, which is held in Virten, over 1,800 school children come annually to engage in contests and team and group games. The Virten program, however, still contains the feature of money prizes and might be improved without losing any of its interest by omitting the cash prizes.

In many communities there has been a revival amongst the young people of folk dancing. This form of healthy

exercise is regarded by many as the ultimate cure of the dance hall craze, and teachers, during their summer schools and short courses, are being encouraged to take up this form of recreation.

The building of many community halls in the last four or five years has also given opportunity for the development of the social centre and now that these community halls with churches and schools at the command of the citizens there is no reason for any community being without an adequate social and recreational program. Many books have been written on this subject. Amongst the best are: Play and Recreation, by Curtis, published by Ginn & Co., of Boston; Games for the Playground, School, Home and Gymnasium, by Jessie Bancroft, published by McMillan, of Toronto; Social Games, by Elsom and Tilling, published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Festivals and Plays, by Percival Chubb, published by Harper & Bros., New York and London; Producing Amateur Entertainments, by Helen Ferris, published by Dutton & Co., New York.

Such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Tuxis Boys and the Canadian Girls in Training issue manuals which give many helpful suggestions in the carrying out of recreational and educational activities among the young people. These organizations and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs furnish ample opportunity for initiating a recreational program and no person need grudge the time or energy which he or she devotes towards building up such a program in Western Canada, for such an investment of time and energy will pay dividends, not in dollars or cents, but in character and citizenship.

\$500 Picture Title Contest

All entries are now in as the contest closed April 30. We hope to publish a list of the winners in The Guide issue of May 30.

Great interest was shown in selecting a suitable title for the cartoon of the farmer driving through the town on his way to market his grain.

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because it
has twice the
butter content
of ordinary
fluid milk

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ST. CHARLES MILK**

Free Recipe Book—
Write the Borden Co.
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The judges are now busy on the gigantic task of sorting out the titles in order to select the one that most appropriately expresses the idea of the picture. Should more than one contestant submit the winning title, in every case the first ones received will be awarded the prize. May 30 is the earliest date they will be able to announce the results.

To paper plaster-board or beaver-board successfully I found it necessary to fill the cracks between each section. I boiled newspapers to a pulp and added enough glue and whiting to make it the consistency of a thick paste. I used a putty knife to apply this mixture, taking care to make a smooth job of it so that the paper will lie evenly on the wall. An alternative for this scheme is a good putty applied in the same way. In either case the paper will be prevented from cracking after drying.—Mrs. P.J.H.

SUITS TO SUIT

Of course you can depend on Doc Sawbones thinking of something new. Spring has come in Doo-ville and the Doo Dads are sure to want some new clothes so that they will feel fresh and clean. Doc knew this so he has started up a tailor shop and hung over the door the notice, "Wear Our Clothes and Have a Fit." Doo Dads can get any cut or style of suit they wish, and the Doctor is very gracefully posing in one corner of the shop to show how well the clothes look when finished. Buyers can choose their own material and then Roly backs them up against the cloth and draws their outline. Poly does the cutting. The Old Lady and Old Man Doo Dad are bringing their whole family to have them measured and fitted for clothes. Flannel-fee, standing at the door, isn't very sure as to whether the little folks are up to some of their mischievous tricks or not, so he is keeping his eye turned to see what's happening. They look industrious enough, but if you had lived among the Doo Dads as long as Flannel-fee had you would not be surprised at almost anything that might happen. Old Man Grouch has something to grumble at this week. He is waiting to have his suit pressed. Sleepy Sam was doing the pressing, and of course he had to go to sleep on the job. Grouch will have to borrow somebody's clothes in which to go home. The fat Doo Dad at the mirror does not know whether to believe his own eyes or not that he has at last really got such a good fit. He always has trouble in getting things to fit. If he could see the little Doo Dad holding the suit in a pucker at the back he might not be quite so pleased with the suit after all. It must be rather funny business, having a new spring suit made in Doo-ville.





The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Miss Royden in Canada

Maude Royden, England's noted woman preacher, author and reform leader, visited Canada in February and delivered one address in Toronto. Western Canada would have warmly welcomed Miss Royden because its people have come to know her through her writings and the reports of her preaching to be a person of ideas, backed up by a deep religious faith and with a very real sympathy for the struggles and ideals of the ordinary woman and man.

The title of her address, Can We Set the World in Order, gives a very good idea of the message contained. She stated that this was a question which we are seriously asking ourselves these days. Proceeding she says: "Perhaps in a nation which is as young as you are, with so much space and such a future it will seem strange to speak of hopelessness, but in the old world hope seems almost impossible and there is the sense of helplessness which is overwhelming. I think our statesmen, our politicians, our social reformers and our religious leaders feel it is almost paralyzing. Even here, while you have your believers, have you not, as well as we, some kind of sense of that paralysis which comes from a world too large for human wisdom, too complicated for human power; it must have affected you also. Certainly it is in the old world almost paralyzing. We have ceased almost to hope that any new conference, any new device will produce anything that is worthy, anything that will atone for the agony and travail of the war. A sense of fatalism comes over us when war is once more on the horizon."

That this feeling does not prevail along all lines she makes plain: "And yet on the one side of life, this is not true. I suppose that if we do emerge from our political and social difficulties, it may easily be seen to future ages that this generation was one of quite extraordinary power; that instead of being a defeated and paralyzed race the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were age of extraordinary achievement. Certainly on the scientific side of human thought, that is true. Science today has at least acquired a sense of mastery, a sense of hope for the future, of capacity in human intelligence to overcome its difficulties, almost in staggering contrast to that which prevails in the world of statesmen, social reformers and leaders of religion."

Then telling how science has endeavored to study the unknown Miss Royden comes back once again to our attitude on social and religious questions: "Isn't it staggering that the human mind can be so triumphantly assured of its capabilities to deal with this material world which we did not make, and on which we found ourselves and yet should sit down in despair at the project of setting in order the human world we have made—the world of politics, the world of economics and industry, the world of social order. This is our world, which we all make, and it is before that world that people sit down in despair and begin that dreary chant, 'You can't change human nature,' or if you are religiously inclined, 'we must be resigned to the inscrutable will of God.' Well I tell you. . . . that the man or woman today who is resigned to the world as it is is guilty of a crime against humanity. Resignation is not a virtue, it is a vice. In the old pagan days it was not called by any such useful names as resignation; it was called despair. . . . and the idea that it is impossible to make this world into something at least a little nearer the kingdom of heaven than it is now, seems to be an attitude of mind that ought to be impossible for Christian people."

Dealing again with the tendency of people to look

upon war as natural she says: "As long as we believe that it is the inscrutable will of God that the splendid young human being, at the age of twenty-two, full of character and intellect, and all those gifts for which the world is perishing today, should be blown to bits by a shell of a twenty-two pounder, wars will continue to decimate the world."

Miss Royden continues, "The scientist would be paralyzed at the outset if he did not believe that everything was governed by law. He cannot prove it; no one can prove it. The idea that scientists only believe what they can prove is childish. They cannot prove universal law, they have not reached finality on any point; but they are obliged to assume that the world is governed by law, that every effect has its cause and every cause its effect; that you cannot dodge it or break it; that all things work in the same way under the same conditions. If they did not work with that great assumption, the great act of faith in the trustworthiness of material things, they could not advance a single step."



MAUDE ROYDEN

She insists that spiritual world is surging with energy "which we as yet can only take a cupful here and there as a child might dip out a little water from that vast force which rushes every second over Niagara Falls. . . I believe in my heart in spite of all the chaos and disruption the paralysis which on the surface in Europe seems to baffle every effort at reconstruction—I believe that yet beneath the surface they are making their foundations of spiritual power and spiritual understanding, which, if in this awful race of life and death we are not too late, will yet raise humanity to a higher place of existence and make of the world something more spiritual, ennobled than has yet been dreamed of."

Neglected at Our Peril

Not long ago the Countrywoman listened to a friend telling of a letter which she had received from a woman who lived on a Saskatchewan prairie farm. The woman told of how when she was left alone in the long busy workdays of summer, the stillness and the level bareness of the prairie, without a moving object in sight, preyed upon her nerves. At last, when she could stand it no longer, she hung a quilt on the clothes line and sat out-of-doors with her work, relieved to see something moving, glad to hear a sound, even if it were only the flapping of an old be quilt on the line.

The picture of the dreariness around that house is not a pleasant one upon which to dwell. And yet we can call to our mind's eye many farmsteads very like it especially in the newer farming districts. Pioneer life makes stern demands on its people. It tests their nerves and tries their strength. But man by his ability to think and plan has always, if he had the will, been able to master his circumstances. Often he has put unnecessary tension on his nerves and his contentment with life because he failed to have some of the things about him and his home that minister to the very real desire and need of beauty. We are so apt, in our ignorance, to term these things "frills" or "luxuries" and think we can only have them after we have accumulated a specified amount of wealth.

I came across some interesting paragraphs in a bulletin the other day, written by W. D. Albright,

which dealt with the conditions in which the Peace River settlers find themselves. They are worthy of repetition. They have a message that points a way out for that prairie farm woman and others whose levelness of existence crowd their nerves close to the breaking point.

"Hand in hand with the change to mixed farming should go an improvement in the settlers' living conditions. The shaganappi style of habitation is frequently unavoidable on the start but should not become permanent. It is unnecessary to have an expensive residence. One can be as happy in a log house as anywhere else if that is the best he can afford. But let him keep the premises neat, have a trim door yard if it be only the native prairie; plant some trees and shrubs and grow a few flowers if only a bed of pansies and a row of sweet peas to commence with. A refining influence is needed in our lives and the aspiration is more important than the degree of manifestation. Character looks out from a window with a single geranium. People gradually recoil, either consciously or subconsciously, from the drab bareness and crudity of an unadorned, dishevelled, wind-swept standing. It gets on their nerves, sours their spirits and, combined with the culminative effect of isolation, leads to all manner of desperate consequences."

"One owes it to himself and family to create as attractive a home as possible and then take them away from it as often and as far as possible, without actually neglecting the farm work. Home always looks better after the refreshment of a change. A settler's wife shrewdly observed that 'A man and a woman come almost to hate each other when confined too long to each other's society in a little cooped-up cabin.' There is more truth than poetry in the remark. The aesthetic and the social are neglected at our peril. Isolation is the bane of rural life and a chief impediment to business and social progress."

Supreme Court Decision

The Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of five to two, has recently given down a decision that the act of Congress in establishing minimum wage laws for women workers in the district of Columbia is unconstitutional. This decision is of great interest to the states in the Union and also to Canada.

The judgment given was based on the ground that labor is a commodity just as are meat, bread, etc., and that contracts relating to the sale of it should not be set by law. The court argued that an employer of labor was entitled to buy labor at the market price and that it was beyond the power of Congress to say that he must pay more in order to give a living wage. Former court decisions upholding the wages of women were explained that at the time they were given women had no political power and had to be protected, but now they stood on an equality with men in the wage earning world and should be allowed to make their own contracts. Chief Justice Taft who disagreed with the decision pointed out that the invalidation of laws fixing wages might lead to a return of the sweat shop. He also pointed out that laws protecting women had not been based on the lack of political power but upon the physical differences between men and women which justified legislation for women, who were the potential mothers of the nation.

The decision has caused a great amount of stir and discussion in Labor circles and among women's organizations. The National League of Women Voters, a large and strong body of women was in convention at the time and the members stated their disapproval of the judgement in no uncertain terms. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, a leading worker in Labor unions in England, speaking to their convention told of the benefits minimum wage laws had been in England, saying that they had not only protected the workers but that they had also protected the honest employer saving him from the competition of the sweated employee.

Sir Robert Baden Powell when speaking to a Winnipeg audience, said: "If we did not dream dreams we would never reach out and if we did not reach out we would never grasp anything."

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FOR SALE—THREE PURE-BRED REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, 12 months old, excellent quality and in fine condition, fit for service now. Two roans and one red with some white on the legs. \$85 for roans and \$75 for red. Will give part terms if the purchaser desires. Stock sold f.o.b. Pangau, Sask. G. A. Maybee, c/o Maybee's Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, FOUR YEARS old, No. 130368, Price \$75. A. Bloux, Montmarie, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Shorthorn bull, or exchange for yearling. F. G. Dowsett, North Bank, Alta. 18-3

FOR SALE—YEAR OLD SHORTHORN BULL, red, good breeding size and quality. Price \$75. I. W. Cooper, Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-3

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SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, FIT FOR SERVICE, from one year to five; also several two-year heifers, bred to freshen in summer. E. E. Mortenson, Fairlight, Sask. 18-3

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, SELWOOD strain, one year, \$50. Wm. Atchison, Kelsey, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, three years old, best of breeding. Price, \$125. Everett Anderson, Tachman, Sask. 16-4

SWINE

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, either sex, \$20, two for \$35, delivered, with papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also some bred sows to farrow in June, \$40. Jas. T. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 19-3

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HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS FOR EARLY FALL litters, from imported sow, at \$30 and \$35 each, with pedigree; also imported sow at \$50. T. G. Ratcliff, Gladstone, Man. 18-3

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, from six to ten weeks, \$12, including papers; also bred sows. John Lambert, Jr., Liddstone, Man. 19-3

SELLING—HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$25 pair, \$15 each papers free. Harvey West, Post Office, Ogilvie; Station Gladstone, Man. 19-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, eight weeks old, May delivery, \$16. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 17-3

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LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HAVE five nice pure-bred sows, due to farrow in May; will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds. Price \$35. CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

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FOR SALE—GOLDEN SHEAF BERKSHIRES of highest quality, February, March litters at reasonable prices. James Swancoat, Sedgewick, Alta. 19-4

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REGISTERED BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRE boar, rising two, real good, \$35, with papers, f.o.b. Pennant. Dave Fawns, Pennant, Sask. 16-4

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGIS- tered Berkshire pigs for spring delivery, \$25 a pair, Russell Lamb, Kowley, Alta. 17-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—BUY AN UNRELATED PAIR from the home of the two great sires, Forest Home Duke and Deere Creek G. Boy. Special prices to school clubs. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 18-3

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SELLING—YORKSHIRES, ALL FROM REG- ina prize winners, \$15, at eight weeks, pedigrees guaranteed. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-6

YORKSHIRE PIGS—BIG LONG-BODIED bacon type. Sire, Dewdrop, 72578; dam, Northern Miss, 15-86299. April 23 farrow. \$10, with papers. Karl Krogstad, Smiley, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY FAR- row, from prize-winning stock. Boars, \$15; gilts, \$12; papers free. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-3

LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM mature stock, farrowed March, \$12, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 19-3

YORKSHIRES—FROM LARGE, PROLIFIC stock, March farrow, \$15, at eight weeks, papers included. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta. 19-3

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

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Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous, heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Day-old chicks, hatching eggs and stock. Write now for illustrated catalog which gives information on feeding poultry, etc. Note: Get reliable stock as supplied to Experimental farms and universities. 17-8

HATCHING EGGS—IMPERIAL BLACK Langshans, \$2.50; R. C. White Leghorns, \$2.00; Toulouse geese, 50 cents; Mammoth Bronze turkey, 35 cents; Imperial White Pekin ducks, 20 cents. Order from this ad. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 18-3

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BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 18-3

CHANTECLERS AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, pullets prize winners, banded and wherever shown. Hatching eggs in season. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 18-3

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HATCHING EGGS, WHITE HOLLAND TUR- keys, 50 cents each; Pekin ducks, 30 cents each; White Wyandottes, \$3.00, 15; White Guineas, \$2.50, 13. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 17-4

EGGS, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, \$1.25, 15; \$5.00, 72; Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, ten. Mrs. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-6

LACKENVELDERS, SETTING, \$2.00; BLACK Minorcas, S.C. White Leghorns, Buff and White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, 30 for \$1.75. W. J. Braun, Winkler, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, IMP- ported stock, bred to lay; Single Comb Brown Leghorns, C. C. Shoemaker's strain, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. John A. Hunt, Miami, Man. 18-3

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 15, FROM high-class birds; also Single Comb Ancona, egg-laying strain, \$1.75, 13. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 551, Neepawa, Man. 18-5

EGGS, FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS, ten cents each; Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-8

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 setting. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.00 nine. Mrs. Herd, Millet, Sask. 18-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM choice, heavy birds, at 35 cents each; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, at 20 cents each. Ducks headed by 11-pound males. Fred B. Stauffer, De Winton, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, from 40-pound tom and 18-pound hen, 40 cents each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 15-6

EGGS, FROM MY GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, No. 1, from 42-pound stock, 50 cents each; No. 2, from ten-month tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-class stock, 40 cents each prepaid. F. R. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 17-5

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PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45 cents each; nine, \$3.70, from 30-pound tom, coming two years; large hens, not inbred; fine plumage. Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-4

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BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 20 cents each. Toulouse geese hatching eggs, 25 cents. Wee McGregor potatoes, 50 cents bushel. P. Hay, Graysville, Man. 19-3

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FOR SALE—CHOICE, PURE-BRED PEKIN duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 12. John H. Olmstead, Stroughton, Sask. 17-6

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, from prize-winning stock, \$3.50 for ten. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 19-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, EIGHT, \$1.50; Mammoth Toulouse goose eggs, 75 cents. Mrs. Fred Rinn, Manitou, Man. 19-2

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00, 12. Fertility guaranteed. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 19-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 35 cents each, \$30 per 100, prepaid. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 19-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM imported tom and prize-winning hens, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 19-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 40 cents each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 19-3

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER SETTING. F. Farnam, Bladworth, Sask. 19-2

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 15 CENTS EACH. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 18-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 cents each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 17-6

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING. Mrs. Gravelle, Portreeve, Sask. 17-6

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 DOZEN. OSBORNE Dilke, Sask. 17-3

Plymouth Rocks

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED Barred Rock females, carrying blood of best bred-to-day stock, university's highest egg-type, 280 Saskatchewan egg test and pedigree blood of 200-egg strain, mated to cockerels direct descendants of first prize cockerel, Saskatoon. Infertiles replaced. 15 eggs, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Robert Glen, Mildred, Sask. 18-2

HEAVY-LAYING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks, "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 19-3

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BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM an unexcelled combination of eastern laying strains, flock selected and mated by government expert, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 18-2

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED—WON 19 prizes with three specials on 21 entries, Provincial Fair, Regina. Excellent layers. Cockerels, \$5.00. Eggs, laying strain, \$3.00; exhibition, \$5.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 1

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE FE- males, mated with pedigree or exhibition males, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 17-3

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, good winter layers, headed by University's choice egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 35, \$5.00 prepaid. C. Giese, Glidden, Sask. 18-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARENTS from best laying flocks in New Brunswick, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 per

HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM PURE
Barred Rocks, winter-laying strain, prize winners
at local show. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

EGGS FROM OUR ARISTOCRAT BARRED
Rocks, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. W. Mustard, Creel-
man, Sask. 16-5

STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS,
15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred flock. Mrs. A.
Cooper, Trebank, Man. 12-4

LAYING STRAIN, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50
per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton,
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EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, FREE
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Man. 17-5

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Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Robt. McNabb,
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Wyandottes

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB
White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels,
hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift
and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per
60; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE
Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled
by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per
15; \$3.00 per 30; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick,
Kinlev, Sask. 12-11

WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, BUFF, \$3.00;
Golden, Columbia, Partridge, \$2.50; Silver White,
\$2.00. After May 15, \$1.00 less; Silver Partridge
cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Stockton, Wordworth,
Sask. 15-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING
eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15;
\$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfaction
guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alia. 1-6

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES,
vigorous winter layers, raised from eggs from Martin's
special 200 to 262-egg hens, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00
per 60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ed.
Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL-
Dorcas from stock direct from originator; hatching
eggs \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100 John Hancock, Baldu,
Man. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S
Regal-Dorcas cockerels, mated to University
bred-to-lay hens, 15, \$1.50; \$8.00, 100; hens, \$1.25.
J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-6

REGAL-DORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
headed by sons of 775 cockerel, Martin's direct,
\$3.00, 15, 90 per cent guaranteed. Mrs. Lester,
Neepawa, Man. 17-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE
Wyandottes. Splendid laying strain, \$1.50 per 15;
\$8.00 per 120. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice,
Man. 17-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
from prize-winning stock, Regal-Dorcas line, \$2.00
to \$3.50 setting. Mating list sent on application.
Thos. Hamilton, Crandall, Man. 18-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-
dottes hatching eggs, \$1.25 per setting; three
settings or more, \$1.00 setting. L. H. Newville,
Wetaskwin, Alia. 18-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
\$2.00 and \$3.00, 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey
eggs, 30 cents each. W. J. Rex, Breder, Holland,
Man. 18-4

OUR PEDIGREE ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dottes have always given satisfaction. Try them
for winter eggs. Price of hatchings reduced to
\$1.25. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 18-4

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 100. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Mar. 18-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN-DOR-
cas strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$10, 100. Norman Bury,
Balfion, Sask. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S DIRECT
one pen the cream of the flock. Eggs, \$2.00, 15.
Jos. Hauser, Neudorf, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs, Martin strain, dollar twenty-five setting.
Chas. Bell, Teesler, Sask. 19-3

HATCHING EGGS—BEST WINTER LAYING
Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes. Setting, 15,
\$1.25. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask. 19-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,
government-inspected, 1.50, 15. James Alexander,
Goodwater, Sask. 19-2

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR-
cas White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15 \$8.00 per 100.
Mrs. Farmer, Canwood, Sask. 19-2

MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER
layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.20; 60, \$4.00. K. Stenger,
Luseland, Sask. 19-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOVERNMENT
graded for laying, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. E.
Barnett, Radisson, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
\$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney,
Man. 17-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB WHITE
Wyandottes, healthy birds, on free range, \$1.50
per 15. Mrs. F. Wood, Wainwright, Alia. 17-4

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES,
\$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail,
Alia. 14-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
carefully selected and packed, \$1.50 per 15. Thos.
Upton, Denzil, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER
layers, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs.
Mumby, Hayfield, Man. 16-6

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00
per 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100. Robert Muir-
head, Carberry, Man. 15-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 SETTING.
M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 15-5

Leghorns

EGGS FROM TOM BARRON 252 TO 300-EGG
strain White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Special
mating, \$4.00 per 15. Pen 1 and 2, \$3.00 per 15.
\$5.00 for 30. Guaranteed. J. J. Funk, Winkler,
Man. 19-2

SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS,
winners Regina, Edmonton, Saskatoon, \$4.00
15 eggs; \$7.00, 30. R. J. Thomson, Alameda,
Sask. 19-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
setting, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Frank Harman, Bois-
sevan, Man. 16-5

HATCHING EGGS—GOOD LAYING STRAIN,
S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00, 100. J. W.
Wilson, Nanton, Alia. 16-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. K. Lauridsen, Canora,
Sask. 16-5

EGGS, FROM LAYING STRAIN ROSE COMB
Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. A. F. Webster,
Wetwyn, Sask. 17-4

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00
per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 17-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
eggs, Nels Linden's strain, \$2.00 setting, three for
\$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 17-3

PURE, SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-
horn hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, and \$8.00 per 100.
Mrs. M. F. Jones, Govan, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING
eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-
sitters. Percy Neale, Loyal, Sask. 17-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50
15. Mrs. Tutt, Ronleau, Sask. 17-6

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,
University strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. W. E.
Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, EXHIBITION
stock. Hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. R. F.
Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-5

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.25 per 15. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 18-5

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 SETTING.
Mrs. Ricketts, Rutland, Sask. 17-3

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. AT
Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our
birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerel, first
pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice
cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; some prize winners, \$10,
\$12, \$14. Egg for hatching, \$10, \$5.00 and \$2.50
setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessie, Sask. 18-3

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Rhode Island Reds, winners at egg-laying contests.
Winners utility and exhibition classes for 12 years.
Ten acres devoted to Reds, free range. Chicks,
\$25, 100, after May 1st. Eggs \$3.00 setting; \$8.00
per 60. Clerke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C. 16-5

EGGS—PURE-BRED R. C. R. REDS, SET-
tings, \$3.00, prepaid in prairie provinces. Two
pens, cockerels from Harrison, Nebraska, and
Winnipeg United Poultry Yards. Guarantee en-
closed with eggs. Infertiles replaced free. Packed
in factory cells. Shipping Saturdays. Gerald
Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 18-3

EXHIBITION MATING—ROSE COMB REDS,
pullets from first cockerel, Brandon; with second
Prize Albert cockerel. Eggs, \$3.50, 15; pen 2,
\$2.00, 15; cockerels, \$4.00. Gordon Doan, Biggar,
Sask. 19-3

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB REDS,
three firsts and three seconds at egg-laying contest,
\$5.00 per 15. Single Comb, \$2.50 per 15; \$10, 100.
Order from this ad, it won't appear again. N. A.
Dane, Heward, Sask. 18-3

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, SELECTED PEN,
best winter layers, headed by prize-winning
stock cockerels, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. C. Deer,
Canora, Sask. 17-5

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neep-
awa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon,
Transcona, Manitoba. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UN-
iversity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15;
\$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. J. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 18-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED
for heavy egg production, eggs, \$2.50 setting;
Pekin and Rouen ducks, fine stock, eggs, \$2.25
setting. Clyde Soule, Sandwith, Sask. 17-5

EGGS—FROM ROSE COMB REDS, GUILD'S
laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. J. A.
Sackett, Craswell, Alia. 18-3

SELLING—EGGS, PURE-BRED R. C. R. 1.
Reds, winter layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$1.75.
Mrs. C. Betts, Tiny, Sask. 19-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red eggs, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings or more,
\$1.75 setting. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 17-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS,
heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McClay,
Balfion, Man. 16-7

ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYING STRAIN,
eggs, 15 for \$2.00. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 17-4

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EXCLUSIVELY
since 1915. Eggs, \$10, 100. From choice stock.
Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 17-3

RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS, \$3.50. M A
Mosser, Midale, Sask. 18-3

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS,
from my exhibition and laying strain, three dollars
for 15. L. Parker, Tessier, Sask. 18-3

Orloffs

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 15.
Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 19-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 SETTING.
E. J. Arnold, Baldu, Man. 16-7

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75;
\$7.00 per 100; fertility guaranteed. Mrs.
Templeton, Baldu, Man. 15-8

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ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-
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Blacks, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller,
Cayley, Alia. 14-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE
utility farm-raised stock, good winter layers. Eggs,
15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock,
Minneapolis, Man. 19-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PEN OF
Greenhills & Hays strain, selected by govern-
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J. C. Kemp, Saltcoats, Sask. 17-4

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Neepawa, Eggs, \$3.50 setting. Archie Thompson,
Kelwood, Man. 18-3

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birds, \$2.00 per 15; 100 or more, ten cents each.
A. Demasson, Revent, Man. 16-5

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bred-to-lay eggs, \$1.75 for 15. George White,
Redvers, Sask. 17-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BUFF ORPINGTONS,
15 for \$1.50; Pekin duck, 11 for \$1.75. E. B.
Stephenson, Elfron, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WIN-
ter-laying stock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$8.00.
Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50;
100 eggs, \$8.00. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 17-3

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KILL THE LICE
With Standfield's Lice Kill—the vent. treatment.
Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded.
If dealer cannot supply genuine Standfield's, order
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Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg,
Man. 18-3

SEEDS

See also General

Oats

SELLING—NEW "MAMMOTH" SEED OATS,
very high yield, with strong straw which enables
it to support the heavy head and prevent lodging.
In appearance it is similar to "Siberia" oats, the
panicles lying close to the stem. Kernel is short,
but very plump. Samples tested have weighed as
high as 46 pounds to bushel. An excellent drought
resister; 1918 driest year for past decade, Banner
was so short had to be cut with hay mower for
feed, while "Mammoth" stood more than three
feet and made paying crop. \$1.00 per bushel,
cleaned ready for drill. Satisfaction guaranteed
or money refunded. Order early. Supply limited.
H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 16-5

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prize winner, 99 per cent. germination, bagged,
inspected, sealed, \$1.10 per bushel. Lloyd Bros.,
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CAR AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN
from registered seed, test 98%, 55 cents bushel.
Sample on request. Cummins, Strathelst, Man. 18-3

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS. POMEROY,
Roblin, Man. 18-3

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IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, GOVERNMENT
tested 92%, 30 cents pound. Elmer Johnson,
Tuffnell, Sask. 18-2

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EDWARD WEBB AND SONS "BINDER"
barley in two-sided, horned, stiff straw, stands up
well, twice grown, acclimated, original sample
from England, yields well, \$10 per 100 pounds,
f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, R.R. 1, Kelowna,
B.C. 15-6

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY,
yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and
sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganok,
Sask. 13-6

SELLING—PURE BARK AND O A C BARLEY,
high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff,
Man. 19-4

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SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND
sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganok,
Sask. 13-6

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SELLING—SEED FLAX, \$3.25 BUSHEL, BAGS
extr. W. Stewart, Maxwellton, Sask. 18-6

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THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100
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make no mistake in following their lead. It is
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SEND to us for prompt shipment of clean, re-
liable seed. High germination test. Common,
4 cents; Siberian, 5 cents; Hog, 4 cents. Bromo
Grass, 9 cents. Spelt, 75 cents bushel. Bags
included. PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK.

SELLING—MILLET SEED, EARLY FORTUNE,
Hungarian and Siberian, \$5.00 per 100 pounds,
bags included. R. Gillespie, Oxbow, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS PER
pound; Siberian, four cents; White Blossom sweet
clover, scarified, 9 cents per pound; Bromo grass
9 cents. Good cleaned, heavy seed. Bags in-
cluded. Cash with order. Samples on request.
Prompt shipments. Thurbly Elliott, Carnduff,
Sask. 12-9

PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS
seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye,
9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks.
Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds
per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed
Growers, Benton or Empress, Alia. 10-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-
cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that
has never winter killed, government tested No. 1,
ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free. West-
ern rye grass, eight cents pound, No. 1 tested.
Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—JAPANESE MILLET OR BILLION
Dollar grass, four cents per pound, cotton bags
extra 45 cents. Grow some and have some of the
best milk-producing feed grown. Three tons or
more per acre last year. T. M. Mair, Pierson,
Man. 19-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN
Saskatchewan for ten years, never winter killed;
free from weeds, cleaned, scarified, eight cents
pound, f.o.b. Bantala, Sask.; sacks included.
R. G. Snell. 18-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—
Grown and carefully selected for five years in
Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents
pound, f.o.b. Bantala, Sask.; bags included.
W. G. Hill & Sons. 18-5

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED,
cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents
pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish,
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FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE-
cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free,
six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS
pound; 500 pounds or over, 3 1/2 cents; sacks
included. Grow some for your hogs and milch
cows. A. F. Stewart, Muir, Man. 16-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN
from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on
fallow; hulled, cleaned, scarified, sacked, ten cents
per pound. E. R. Clark, Bantala, Sask. 16-6

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
clover, Saskatchewan grown, hulled, cleaned;
100 pounds, \$8.25, bags included. James Stephen-
son, Alia, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND
sacked, seven cents pound, Gainsboro, Sask.
Wm. Blacklock. 19-3

SELLING HOG OR BROME CORN MILLET,
three cents pound, bags included. L. Hartle,
Gainsboro, Sask. 16-4

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, RE-
cleaned and sacked, nine cents pound, f.o.b.
James L. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-4

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, SCARIF-
ied, ten cents; rye grass, eight; no weeds; bags
free. Robert Hyle, Kelso, Sask. 16-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, 8 CENTS
pound, any quantity. Geo. Gray & Son, Grays-
ville, Man. 13-8

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GER-
mination test 80%; ready to seed. Jacob Frank,
Cymric, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, ANY QUANTITY,
nine cents pound, bags included. James Button,
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WANTED—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET
clover seed. Best sample, price and quantity.
Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 17-5

BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED,
sacked, ten cents pound; eight cents 500 pounds
or more. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 17-4

BROME GRASS, TEN CENTS POUND, CLEAN-
ed, bagged, ship Canadian National, Canadian
Pacific. Davis Bros., Perdue, Sask. 17-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT
grade No. 1 seed, seven cents pound, bags free.
Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,
ten cents pound; 100 pounds, \$9.00. J. T. McFee,
Carman, Man. 18-2

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bagged, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros.,
Guernsey, Sask. 19-2

HEAVY BROME SEED, RECLEANED, SACKED,
7 1/2 cents pound. P. Hay, Graysville, Man. 19-3

MILLET, CLEANED, THREE CENTS POUND
K. M. Recken, Fertile, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, \$10 100, F.O.B.
Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor. 18-3

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, 40 CENTS POUND
Jno. Erickson, Court, Sask. 18-2

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Brandon, Man. 19-5

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WANTED—PRICES ON CLEAN FEED OATS
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IRISH COBBLER POTATOES—THIS STRAIN,
developed by me, yielded highest all varieties at
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fied No. 1 extra. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 16-6

GOOD DRY NO. 1 SORTED WHITE POTATOES
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frost. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 17-3

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sacked. R. B. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 17-2

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MEDICAL OPPORTUNITY WANTED—EXPE-
rienced physician desires location where \$5,000
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nipeg. 17-5

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EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRESSIVE, June Bearing, Dr. Burrell and Senator Dunlap, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$25. Gladioli bulbs, Peonies, etc. Write for price list. Hack's, 266 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 19-5

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WANTED—20-INCH STEEL BREAKING PLOW. What offers? Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 17-3

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17-5

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, LUCKY Lake district, or trade for small three-rooming outfit. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 18-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder, soluble in water; Chantrelle, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-13

PRODUCE

Eggs and Poultry Wanted

Hens, large and extra fat — 24c
Chicks, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition — 16c-17c
Ducks — 26c. Hens, under 5 lbs. — 17c-19c
Turkeys and Eggs — Highest Market Price
Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKENS STREET - WINNIPEG

Scientific Research in Canada

What Canada has accomplished in the way of scientific and industrial research is thoroughly covered in a 168-page book, just issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The book contains the addresses delivered at the National Research Conference held under the auspices of the association at Ottawa, on February 20-22, and includes statements by the representatives of government departments, universities, colleges, industries and others engaged in research work. As a record and summary of the progress of scientific and industrial research in Canada, the publication will be found of considerable value. The Canadian Council of Agriculture was represented at the conference by Thomas Sales, M.P., and John Evans, M.P.

A BIG SAVING OPPORTUNITY



Imperial Incubators and Brooders

A Limited quantity of Imperial Quality Incubators and Brooders, that will move fast at this extremely low marking. All fully guaranteed, and from the same stock as our regular catalogue lines.

See Page 365 of General Catalogue for full description

41M532—120 Egg Outfit Incubator with thermometer and egg tester. Weight 85 lbs. \$13.75
Special pricing.....

41M533—Brooder, with fount and feeder. Weight 75 lbs. \$7.50
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41M540—120 Egg Standard Incubator. Weight 100 lbs. \$19.75
Special pricing.....

41M541—240 Egg Standard Incubator. Weight 150 lbs. \$27.50
Special pricing.....

Take First-Class Freight Rate

ORDER FROM WINNIPEG, REGINA and SASKATOON

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 19

revenues, including an item of \$1,619 for commission on livestock shipments, amount to \$1,802.27. Expenses for the year, of which the largest item is \$3,517 for wages, total \$5,372, and represent 10.80 per cent. on sales.

U.F.A. Notes

Central office can supply hymn and song sheets containing the words of the following national and organization songs: O Canada; The Maple Leaf Forever; Organize; The Farmers' Movement; Equal Rights for All; and the hymns Fight the Good Fight; Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus; God Send Us Men; Lead Kindly Light; Nearer my God to Thee; and Abide With Me. These sheets, which would be very suitable for use at U.F.A. Sunday meetings, can be secured at a cost of 60c per 100 copies.

The next convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association will be held in Delia on June 2, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

Donnelly local have held whist drives and dances fortnightly during the winter, with the result that the community enjoyed the good times socially, and the local benefited in a financial way. The local meetings were held on the first and third Sunday of each month, and were well attended. Various problems of the day were discussed.

During the winter months Kippenville local had several debates which were listened to by good crowds. The first, Resolved That Prohibition Has Been a Success in Alberta, was won by the affirmative speakers, Jas. Golding and L. Lewison. The second, on the Natural Resources Question, was won by C. O. Berg and D. D. Kippin; while the third, on Country versus City Life, was won by C. O. Berg and Jas. Golding.

Twenty-two members signed the roll of the new Pembina local, near Dapp. Andrew Holm and Patrick Billey were elected president and secretary.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Locals Working

The United Farmers are increasingly getting into the temperance campaign in Manitoba, as indicated by the correspondence and the contributions which are being forwarded. Among the amounts forwarded to the Temperance Board during recent weeks are the following: Osprey \$10; Dugald \$30; Butler \$10; Tecumseh \$5.00; Decker \$10;

Millbrook \$10; Edrans \$10; Homewood \$10; Waskada \$25; North Star \$5.00; Chater \$60; Longburn \$35; Swan River \$25; Tobacco Creek \$10.

A Warning

Instances have come to the notice of the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, that in different parts of their province, farmers have become guarantors of pedlars for the products of patent medicine companies. Too many farmers are inclined, perhaps out of friendship and a desire not to give offence, to sign guarantee documents without considering what the consequences may be. In one case which has come to their notice two farmers, who were good enough or foolish enough to do this, now find themselves compelled to make good to the company over \$3,700. The man for whom they became guarantors left the country. In other cases the agent is unable to collect from the people to whom he sold goods and his guarantors have to make good.

This note is inserted as a warning to Manitoba farmers with a view to preventing similar difficulties.

Resolutions from Little Woody U.F.M.

The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of Little Woody U.F.M.:

Rural Credits—"Whereas, we consider the Rural Credits system of great benefit to the farming class;

"Therefore be it resolved that we request you to work and vote against the restrictions proposed by the government, especially the limiting of any one loan to \$1,500, and we also ask that money necessary for the carrying on of the Rural Credits be appropriated."

Lake Shipping—"Whereas, it appears certain from the recent investigation that the farmers have been unfairly treated by the lake shipping;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Little Woody U.F.M. that we demand the punishment of those guilty, and abolishment of the coastal laws."

New Local at Armistice

Another local of the U.F.M. was organized the other day at Armistice school in the Teulon district and the following officers were elected: President, G. A. Willis; vice-president, P. Czorni; secretary, Henry Bartosilwicz. At their next meeting a speaker from the Manitoba Agricultural College will give an address on Grain and Noxious Weeds.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1923.

WHEAT—Delayed opening of navigation has undoubtedly effected export buying in this market during the past week. British interest holding extensive stocks at Fort William have been unable to move them owing to ice, and consequently have not been in the market to any extent. Trading has been dull with light offerings. Decline has been in sympathy with Chicago market throughout, Americans having declined relatively further than Winnipeg markets. Cash demand is fair and wheat delivered on the May contract has passed into very strong hands.

OATS and BARLEY—Prices show little change from a week ago and trade for the most part has consisted of switch of May into July. Cash demand for oats has improved during the last day or two and it is reported some export business worked. With the exception of the lower grades the cash demand for barley is very poor.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
April 30 to May 5 inclusive	30	1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	137 1/2	
July 123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	135 1/2	
Oats—									
May 50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	
July 51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
Barley—									
May 58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	67 1/2	
July 60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	68 1/2	
Flax—									
May 270 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2	266 1/2	262 1/2	244 1/2	269 1/2	245 1/2		
July 261 1/2	262 1/2	261 1/2	259 1/2	253 1/2	237 1/2	260 1/2	245 1/2		
Rye—									
May 84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	85 1/2	106 1/2		
July 87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	87 1/2			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.21 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.25 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.31 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c to 80 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 79 1/2c to 80c; No. 2 mixed, 77 1/2c to 79 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 76 1/2c to 79c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42 1/2c to 43 1/2c; No. 3 white, 42c to 42 1/2c; No. 4 white, 40 1/2c to 41 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62c to 64c; medium to good, 59c to 61c; lower grades, 55c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 77 1/2c to 77 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.24.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,300; calves, 1,500; hogs, 11,700; sheep, 100; cars, 192.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.50 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.75; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$8.00; stock feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.75 to \$7.85; bulk of sales, \$7.25. Sheep—Lambs, \$9.50 to \$14.50; ewes, \$4.00 to \$9.50; wethers, \$7.50 to \$10.75; yearlings, \$9.50 to \$13; bucks, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards today were 225 cattle and 443 hogs. The market was slow, but prices were steady for quality offered. Choicest butchers, \$6.25 to \$6.35; choice heifers, \$5.50; good, \$4.25; two very choice heifers averaged 870 pounds and sold at \$6.10. Medium to good cows, \$2.75 to \$4.00; common bulls, \$1.50; good stocker steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Thick, smooth hogs, \$9.25; select bacon, \$10.17 off car weights.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending May 4, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,856; hogs, 3,603; sheep, 98. Last week: Cattle, 3,364; hogs, 2,433; sheep, 214.

With a continuation of heavy receipts during the past week and with lower prices ruling in the East, cattle prices on this market are again quoted lower. Owing to a serious ice blockade in the St. Lawrence all shipping from the port of Montreal is tied up and export buyers not knowing when they can get their export cattle forward are less active than they were a week ago. This is having the effect of depressing prices. Prime butcher and export steers are selling from 6 1/2c to 7c, with a few odd ones as high as 7 1/2c; medium to good qualities from 6c to 6 1/2c; common from 5c to 6c. Prime butcher cows from 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c, with a few odd ones at 6c. Veal calves continue strong with tops at from 10c to 11c; common calves from 5c to 6c. Choice milkers and springers continue to be good sellers, while the plain and faulty kinds are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market at time of writing is steady with thick-smooths at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c with a 10 per cent. premium for select bacons.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11 1/2c to 12c; choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

We would like for the last time this season to draw attention to the fact that it will soon be too late to do your dehorning for this season. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. With the British embargo raised another outlet has been found for our short-keep feeder cattle, but as dehorned cattle are the only kind that appeal to the British feeder, and also the only kind that will ship with safety, it is in your own interests that we urge dehorning. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers for shipment to the American market.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.00 to \$7.00
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	4.50 to 5.50
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stocker heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Bred stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves	4.00 to 6.00

CATTLE POOL

With the growth of business handled by the cattle pool and the development of export trade in cattle the usual space allotted to United Grain Growers on the yards at St. Boniface has been insufficient to accommodate all the cattle they were handling this past week. On that account the bulk of 600 head of export steers collected for early shipment have been kept in outside pens. Of these export cattle 250 head would have been sent out a week earlier except for delay to S.S. Concordia in getting up the St. Lawrence for sailing from Montreal. The balance are to go on later boats.

Inside the sheds a visitor to the yards during the week would find almost every pen occupied, and with a class of cattle of remarkably good average quality. The pool plan of exporting cattle to Great Britain has attracted the interest of farmers producing cattle suitable for this trade, and the result is that a large percentage of the cattle in the pool alleys are of high grade.

The large number of cattle now arriving for pool selling furnishes a great lesson in the value of sorting cattle for sale. Some of the most attractive and uniform loads at the yards are made up of cattle shipped in by a dozen different farmers.

Shipments of butcher cattle to Toronto and feeders to Ontario farmers were made this week. Very few cattle are being sent south, the British and the Canadian markets absorbing the bulk of cattle consigned to the pool.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports no Canadian cattle sold. Best Scotch, 13c to 14 1/2c alive. Prices slightly better. Three hundred Irish sold 12 1/2c to 13c for choice quality; inferior quality, 12c.

Birkenhead, sold 1,200 American lambs from 32c to 34c per pound dressed. No Canadian cattle offered.

WHEAT PRICES							
April 30 to May 5, inclusive							
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6	
Apr. 30	120 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	
May 1	120 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	110 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	
2	120 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	
3	119 1/2	117 1/2	114 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	
4	119 1/2	117 1/2	114 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	98 1/2	
5	118 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	104 1/2	98 1/2	
Week Ago	120 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	
Year Ago	142 1/2	137 1/2	130 1/2	118 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	

ROYAL NAVY



CUT PLUG

Always Satisfies

Buy a
1 1/2 lb. tin 80¢

Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire



Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.05
Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.20

Terms Cash with the Order or C. O. D. F. O. B. Winnipeg Warehouse

We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited
502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

London, Canadian dressed sides, 19c to 20c. Short supplies, firm tendency.

Shipments billed through Montreal for export to Britain during the week amounted to 935 cattle; 672 of these being shipped as store cattle.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is slightly firmer. Dealers are now quoting 23 1/2c to 24c, delivered. Jobbing extras 30c to 31c. Firsts 29c, seconds 26c. Several cars are being packed for shipment East. These are for Quebec, Toronto and Montreal.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Southern Saskatchewan dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c, and in the Northern part of the province 20c, loss off, delivered. Several cars are being packed from this province for shipment East. Some surplus is reported to be moving into storage in the North Battleford section, though in other parts of the province the surplus is being shipped out. Poultry: No business reported on the larger markets. A few fowl are being bought in North Battleford 12c live weight.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues steady and prices unchanged. Receipts are heavier, quality fair. Dealers are quoting country shippers on a graded basis delivered, extras 21c, firsts 18c, seconds 15c, and these are jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market was reported a little weaker towards the end of last week. Receipts are reported good, but

Farmers

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING

Write the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange for their pamphlet:

Co-operative Grain Marketing, a Grain Exchange and a Sample Market.

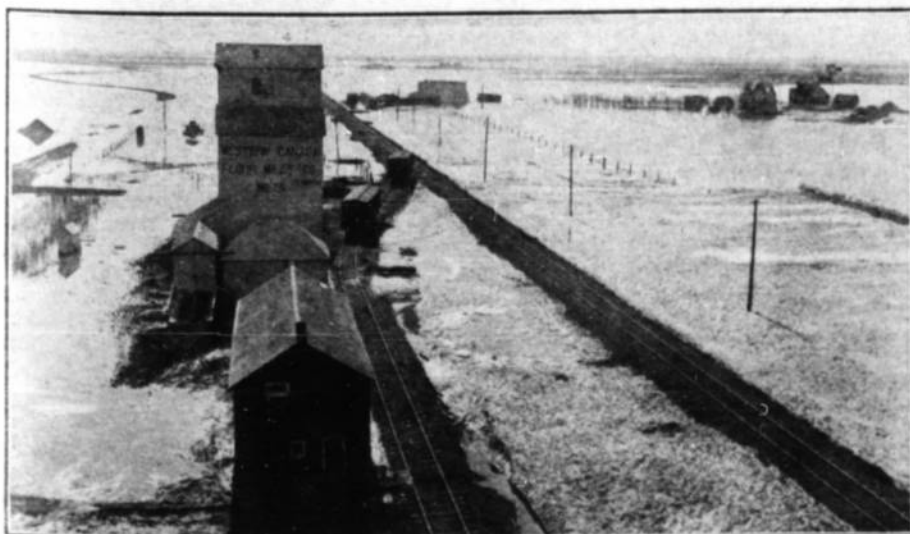
J. P. KENNY, Sec.-Treas.

P.O. Box. No. 3, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

containing a heavy percentage of seconds with prices unchanged. One car of firsts was reported sold last week at 26c f.o.b. Calgary.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 30 to May 5, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Apr. 30	94 1/2	51 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	270 1/2	266 1/2	245 1/2	84 1/2
May 1	94 1/2	51 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	269 1/2	264 1/2	243 1/2	83 1/2
2	94 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	269 1/2	264 1/2	243 1/2	83 1/2
3	93 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	267 1/2	262 1/2	241 1/2	83 1/2
4	93 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	263 1/2	258 1/2	237 1/2	82 1/2
5	92 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	57 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	245 1/2	240 1/2	219 1/2	80 1/2
Week Ago	94 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	58 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	269 1/2	264 1/2	244 1/2	86 1/2
Year Ago	85 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2	226 1/2	106 1/2



Manitoba suffered from heavy floods this spring, the worst the province has experienced for many years. The illustration shows a scene looking west from town of Brunkild, which is typical of many towns and farming districts during this year's flood.

Photo by Wm. Wroblewski, Brunkild.



Now I Ask a Favor of the Ladies

I have a great delight—an Olive Oil Shampoo for them

Dear Madam:

V. K. CASSADY, B.S.M.S., Chief Chemist



OUR husband knows me—the chief chemist at Palmolive.

I have just given him a new delight; a gentler, quicker shaving cream.

Now I have as great a joy for you. A gentle shampoo—olive oil!—that does not make hair dry and brittle, that leaves it soft and gleaming. The favor I ask is that you try it. And then give me your opinion.

I Asked 1000 Women

Recently I asked over 1000 women what they wanted most in a shampoo. They named but one requirement. But as yet had failed to find it:

A thorough cleanser that would take out all grime and foreign matter—yet which would not take away the life and lustre that adds so much to charm. Scores of scalp experts agreed. They said ordinary shampoos were too harsh. And advised the oil shampoo—but made a point of *olive oil*.

So the Olive Oil Shampoo

Now I offer you the olive oil shampoo—world famous—for you to use at home. After the ordinary harsh shampoo, results will be a revelation. You will note them in your mirror. Your friends will note them.

And then you will do as thousands have done—thank me for a new delight.

PALMOLIVE
SHAMPOO

MADE IN
CANADA